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"Too Little and Too Late"—Are We Guilty Too?

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



TEN CENTS

VOL. 57, NO. 24

FEBRUARY 21

TORONTO, 1942

BOMBS ON CHUNGKING, CHINA. FIRST TO FEEL THE ARMED HAND OF TOTALITARIAN AGGRESSION WAS CHINA IN 1937. FOR EVENTS SINCE THEN, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

THE attack upon the plebiscite continues, although the results of the by-elections seemed to indicate that the electorate was not greatly influenced by it. If the motive of the attack were a sincere desire to procure conscription immediately and unconditionally, there would be no fault to find with it; that is an entirely legitimate and proper desire, and it is possible, though we think it is an error, to believe that the enactment of conscription for overseas service *immediately* rather than in two or three months would make an important difference in Canada's preparedness for the dark days ahead. But there is no reasonable prospect of procuring conscription immediately; the Government, which has just received an emphatic endorsement at the polls, has determined on the policy of holding a plebiscite first, and is able to make out a very good case to the effect that (1) the necessary delay will make no difference in the matter of preparedness, and (2) the plebiscite may be expected to diminish materially the resistance of French Canada to overseas conscription. In these circumstances the patriotic course for an advocate of conscription would seem to be the concentration of all possible effort on the getting out of an overwhelming yes vote on the plebiscite.

The actual policy of that political group which is associated with the candidacy of Mr. Meighen—we cannot call it the Conservative party nor even a section of the Conservative party, since it includes Mr. Hepburn and a portion of his cabinet,—is entirely different. The group is still engaged in discrediting the plebiscite as strongly as possible among those voters who desire the fullest exertion of the nation's energies in the war. Dr. Bruce has not yet withdrawn his suggestion—and the sympathetic press is constantly renewing it—that a yes vote on the plebiscite is a vote of confidence in the Government, and that those conscriptionists who do not desire to express confidence in the Government should therefore abstain from voting. This is an admirable suggestion for the purpose of embarrassing the Government, but has no value at all, rather the opposite, for the purpose of procuring conscription; and the continuance of this campaign makes it difficult to believe that the cam-

paigneders are not more interested in embarrassing the Government than in procuring conscription.

The argument that the Government should have bound itself to follow the result of the plebiscite overlooks several important considerations. The chief is that it is much easier to get a yes vote when the voter does not have to accept personal responsibility for conscripting his fellow-citizens, but is merely expressing the view that the Government should conscript them if it feels that that course is necessary. Another is that if the Government bound itself to follow the result, it would have to follow it in the event of a negative as well as of an affirmative result, so that an anti-conscription majority would have a much more binding effect upon the subsequent conduct of whatever Government may be in power than it will in the present set-up.

The simple fact of the situation is that the Government is trying to retain the support of

at least a substantial fraction of the French-Canadian membership in the House in a policy of overseas conscription, made as tolerable as possible to that element by evidence that it is strongly demanded by public opinion throughout Canada as a whole. The anti-plebiscite campaigners are trying to block this endeavor, in order to effect a split between the Government and the whole of its French-Canadian support, which would have the effect of making it dependent upon the votes of members of other parties. There is much to be said in favor of a Government, call it National or what you will, which is representative of a larger number of political groupings than the present straight Liberal-party cabinet. But we do not think there is much to be said in favor of such a Government if it must contain no representation whatever from French Canada.

The suggestion that the Government will fail to enact conscription even if the plebiscite favors that course, and that it is therefore a

waste of time to vote for it, does not seem to us to be made in entire good faith. There are enough conscriptionist Liberals in the House of Commons to overthrow the Government and replace it with a coalition if it attempted any such course, and we have not the slightest doubt that these men, who include several of the strongest members of the cabinet, would refuse to support Mr. King if he failed to enact conscription after a favorable plebiscite. But then we also do not know of any reason for assuming that Mr. King would fail to do so.

"Too Little and Too Late"

AS WE write, the savage tide of War threatens Burma, the Indies, Australia. On pages 4 and 5 of this issue SATURDAY NIGHT has traced pictorially the march of Axis conquests; those conquests have been corollaries of our past sloth and blindness and Axis opportunism and rapacity. Canadians are this week being given an opportunity to help halt that march of conquest by subscribing to the Second Victory Loan. Let us each do our share, and more than our share.

"French" Canada

WE HAVE received three letters, two from Toronto and one from New Brunswick, which are so similar in tone and content, and which to our mind reveal so dangerous a misconception of the nature of Canadian Confederation, that we feel impelled to deal with them at some length. They arise out of recent uses of the term "French" in connection with a part of the population and some of the institutions of Canada. One of them is a protest against the use, in SATURDAY NIGHT and elsewhere, of the term "French Canada." Two of them are protests against the language used by Premier Godbout in his anti-conscription speech of a few days ago: "I am French, I want to remain French, and in remaining French I want to carry my head high." All three of our correspondents take the ground that these expressions imply disloyalty to the British flag. One of them says: "I am unable

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Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorial comment on a statement which I made in a speech in the House of Commons on February 3 is not only narrow in its interpretation but is a deliberate misrepresentation of the meaning and purport of my speech.

I was speaking in a wartime session of parliament, discussing methods of taxation, and I stated that taxation *in wartime* should be on this basis: it should be high enough to prevent individuals from entering into competition with the government for the services of people who might better be employed at this time in serving the state. We are at war. The state requires for a total war the services of every able bodied man and woman. Why, at such a time, should either you or I, because we have a high income, deliberately use the services of such persons for our personal gratification? I was not speaking in the narrow sense of your interpretation. Anyone with an ounce of common sense knows that to secure efficiency it is necessary to have certain personal services. I stated in the next sentence, which you failed to quote, that: "when this point of taxation is reached we will find a great reservoir of labor and money made available to the government."

It is my candid opinion that there are today entirely too many people employed in non-essential industries, and services as flunkies, when we are supposed to be fighting a total war. The King and Queen of Great Britain have recently vacated Buckingham Palace and taken residence in apartments so as to release the staff which was formerly engaged there for more essential war work. This is an example which might well be followed by many in Canada today. In a radio address during the recent by-elections I stated that "co-ordination of agriculture, labor and indus-

try in a planned economy for the social, physical and moral betterment of the welfare of the people of Canada as a whole was the objective of the C.C.F."

This deliberate misrepresentation of the views of our public men for political purposes serves no good purpose in Canada today. It is destroying the confidence of a great many of our people in one of our greatest democratic institutions, the press, and thereby destroying our will to win in this war.

Ottawa, Ont.

P. E. WRIGHT,
M.P. for Melfort.

That Mr. Wright in his February 3 speech was specifically referring to wartime conditions is quite true. There was not a word in our criticism of his proposal which was not applicable to it even when regarded merely as a wartime proposal. The proposal was, it will be remembered: "that we should take in taxes in this country all income which enables any person to employ, either directly or indirectly, the services of any man or woman to do for him something which he is physically able to do for himself." We do not know how Mr. Wright reconciles this with his present statement that "to secure efficiency it is necessary to have certain personal services," unless we are to assume that these "personal services" are to be allotted to their recipients by the state and paid for by the state, for it is the essence of his taxation proposal that nobody shall be per-

mitted to have the income with which to pay for them himself. The reference to Their Majesties is entirely beside the mark; there is all the difference in the world between such voluntary sacrifices (for which we have just as much admiration as Mr. Wright) and the compelling of the same sacrifices by depriving the individual of all income with which the things sacrificed could be paid for.—Ed.

Unrecallable Words

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

WORDS even less offensive than those of Mr. Hepburn did more for many long years than any Wheeler or Lindbergh to mould American opinion on "intervention." Taught that United States efforts in 1917-18 were quite idealistic, the American people throughout the 1920-41 period were deeply wounded by what was considered a lack of appreciation of the job they did. Salt rubbed in the wound by captious critics served little if any useful purpose.

Only at long intervals since coming to this country have I heard bitter criticism of British Empire forces or public men, and then only when certain leaders or isolated items of public policy were discussed. During those twenty-seven years my Canadian friends have frequently belittled what United States people consider American altruism; talked about "dollar diplomacy"—although

this phrase is not so much heard as the period lengthens since World War credits were extended and while the prospect of further Lease Lend is in evidence. Within a couple of years my son, at school in St. Catharines, Ont., had his face punched because he resented some of his "Tory" classmates saying the United States was "yellow" because it had not entered this war. His hope of joining the Canadian flying service was not altered by his losing the formal debate as to this country's color which was the form of discipline the school employed as a result of the fight.

The Americans are a young people, and I am convinced that young peoples, like young persons, crave approval and will follow much more readily those who applaud successes than those who denounce alleged failures. Beaverbrook and his chief took the former course, Hepburn the latter.

Gallipolis, Ohio. EDMUND G. DAVIS.

Dr. Watts in Quebec

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

"IN THE western wheat areas there are long periods when nothing can be done on the farm . . . This accounts . . . for the western farmer's intense interest in politics."

So wrote the editor of SATURDAY NIGHT in his very admirable contribution to Canadian national unity

("The Canadian Peoples," Oxford University Press).

There is *never* nothing to be done on any well-managed farm; if we, in Quebec, have surplus grain we change it into poultry, hogs, cattle and horses—and these, in turn, make more of us!

Fair comment upon your quotation is "There's always work, at every turn, for willing hands to do; but Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do!"

JEAN BOISBRIANT.

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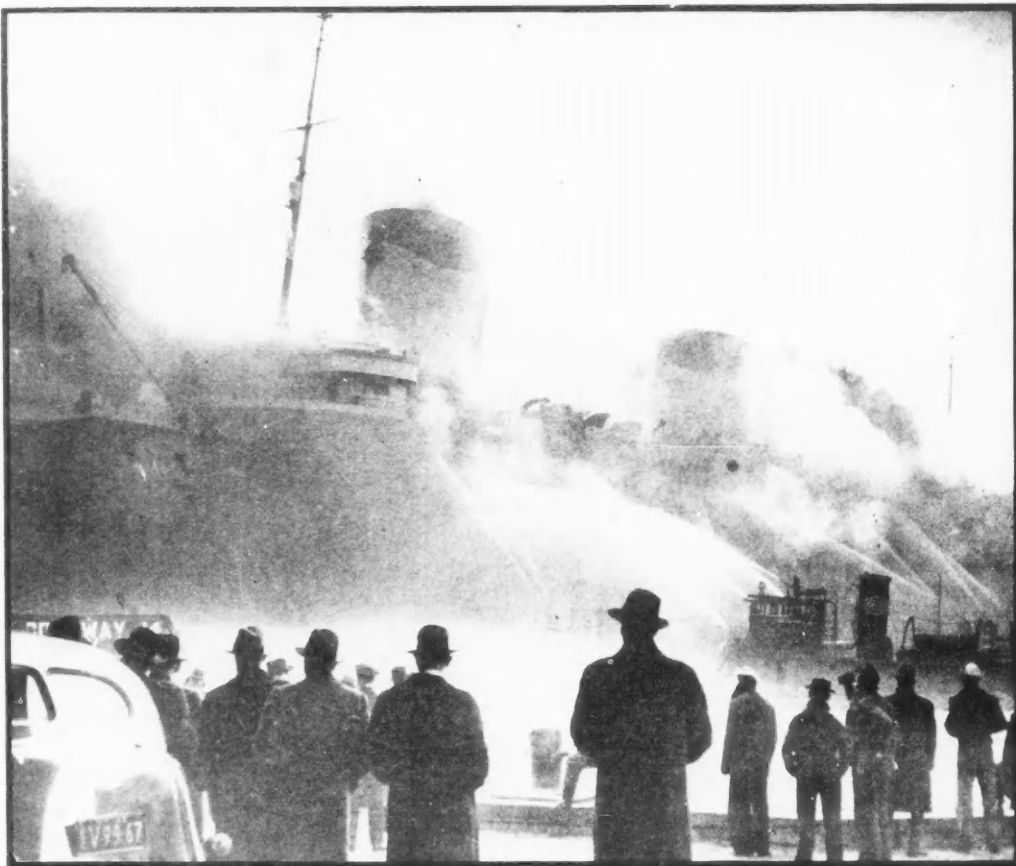
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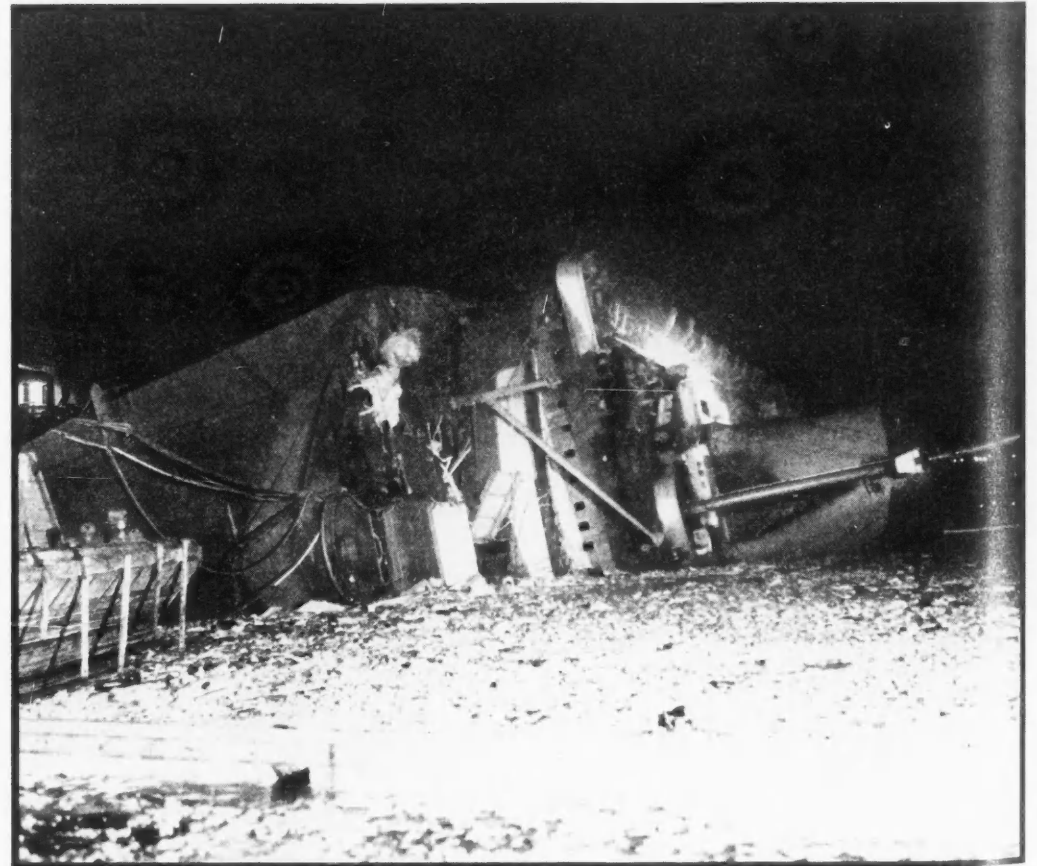
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Thick clouds of smoke pour from the "Normandie" as fire boats pump water on her.



Filled with water poured into her hold, the liner rolls over on her port side.

"Normandie-Lafayette," Guttled By \$5,000,000 Fire, Topples In Hudson River Mud, A Loss To U.S. Navy For Months

FOR 2½ years the French luxury liner "Normandie" has been a landmark in New York harbor where she has lain in her specially-built dock. Recently she was seized by the United States Navy and workmen began removing her \$2,000,000 worth of decorative fittings, painting her a grim wartime grey. Re-christened U.S.S. "Lafayette", she was destined to see service as an auxiliary.

Then, one sunny afternoon last week a whiff of smoke drifted across the liner's 1,029-foot deck.

Workmen on the deck surmised that the boilers were being tested. But almost immediately from below decks came the terrifying cry of "Fire!" followed by a hoarse voice repeating over the loud speaker system: "Get off the ship! Get off the ship!"

Within 10 minutes after the first alarm sounded the promenade deck was ablaze and many of the 3,000 workmen on board were piling onto

the docks or lowering themselves into the cold waters of the Hudson. Five alarms sounded bringing all the fire-fighting equipment on New York's West Side to the scene, supplemented by 8 fire boats. Four hours later the fire was under control. Some 200 workmen and firemen had been injured or overcome in the interior of the ship which had gone pitch black when the lights failed; one was dead.

During the night the 83,423-ton ship listed 16 degrees to port. Her hawsers gave way like wrapping cord. Next morning, despite desperate efforts of the Navy to keep her upright, she lifted on the incoming tide and slowly turned on her side.

To first rumors of sabotage Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commandant of the Third Naval District answered: "From the best information I have now, the fire started in the main lounge of the promenade deck, where a spark from an acetylene

torch struck a life preserver filled with kapok. The fire spread rapidly and some materials on the ship burned like powder." Nevertheless, Federal authorities immediately began an investigation to determine whether or not the liner had been the victim of saboteurs.

When the "Normandie" arrived in New York harbor on June 3, 1935, she had broken all trans-Atlantic speed records, making the 3,192-mile voyage in 4 days, 11 hours and 42 minutes, an average of 29.64 knots. Later, she lowered the record to 3 days, 23 hours and 7 minutes and ruled as Queen of the Atlantic until 1938 when the "Queen Mary" beat her by 2 hours.

Estimates of the damage done the "Normandie" last week ranged as high as \$5,000,000; it took the French \$60,000,000 and 2,500,000 man-days of labor to build her. Estimates of the time it would take to put her back into service were "several months".

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

to receive of a citizen of the United States claiming "I am an Italian," etc." Another view is that the term "Dutch East Indies" designates a part of the East Indies which belongs to Holland, and suggests that the term "French Canada" should not be used unless a portion of Canada belongs to France.

New language, it may be admitted, is an inexact sort of tool. A given expression is used, as a rule, because the user believes that it will convey to the hearer or reader the closest possible approximation to the idea which he himself has in his own mind. In this way SATURDAY NIGHT is accustomed to use the expression "French Canada" in complete confidence that anybody who reads this paper will suppose that the people or territories referred to are in any way under the government of Paris. And in the same way Premier Godbout says that he desires to remain French in complete confidence that nobody who hears him or reads him will suppose that he considers himself to be or wants to be a citizen of the French Republic or of any other government which may be established in France. He is and wants to remain a person of French racial origin, of French culture, speaking the French language, in the Dominion of Canada, a democratic self-governing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

It may be replied that an Italian in the

AFTER AN OLD FOLK SONG

O who doth ride the soft mid-night?
O who doth ride the deep mid-night?
Aplix upon his steed.

He lifts a rod of purest gold,
He lifts his rod of finest gold,
All wrought of finest gold

And lightly taps. The door looms cold,
The castle door looms shut and cold,
Blind shut and cold the door.

My Princess, dost thou wake or sleep?
O Dearest, dost thou wake or sleep?
The heart is blind and fond.

And if I sleep and if I wake
I will not open for your sake,
But, though I watch and wake."

Ah, fierce the wind and wild the rain,
Alas my silken robes will stain,
Alas my robes that stain."

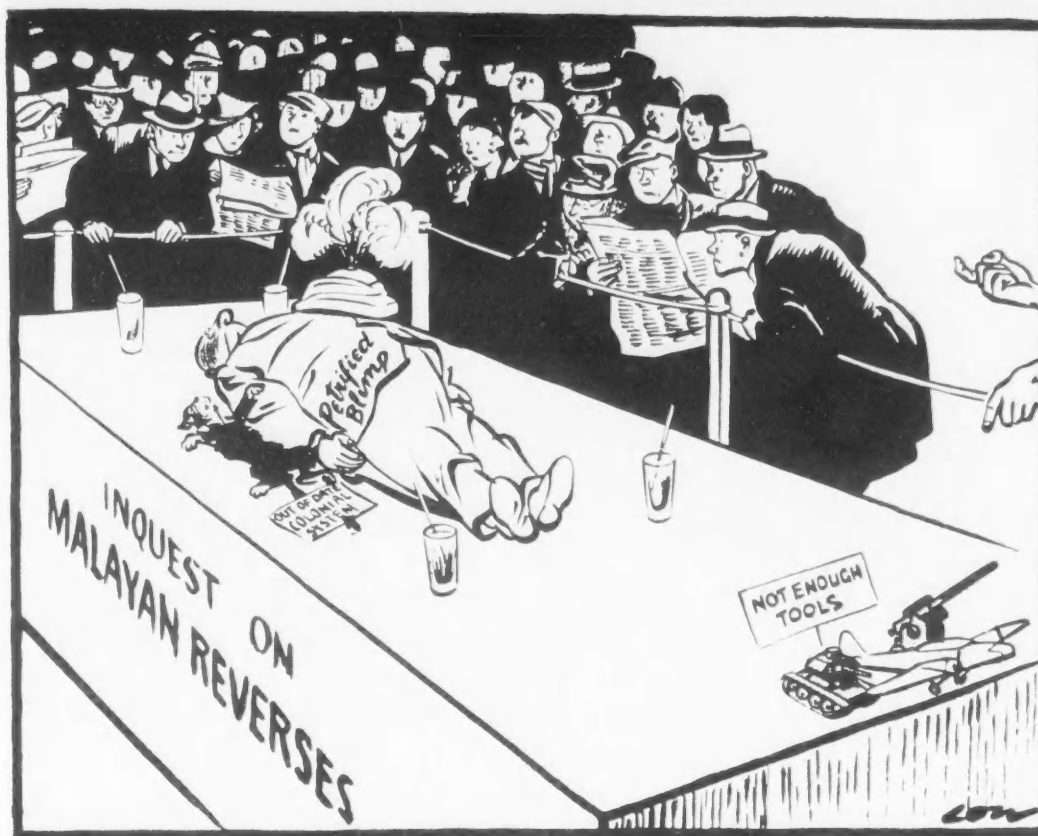
Thy horse's bridle take and flee,
Face thee safe beneath the tree,
Safe beneath the tree!"

Ah, what will cloak me from the storm?
And who will wake me with the morn?"
Alas the lovely morn!"

The leaf upon the tree will cover,
The sun will wake my erstwhile lover."

DIANA SKALA.

United States, while obviously remaining Italian by racial origin and quite likely marrying another Italian and having children of equally Italian racial origin, would not properly desire to remain a person of Italian culture and a speaker (except possibly as a second tongue) of the Italian language. That is perfectly true, but the position of a person of Italian origin in the United States is in no way parallel to the position of a person of French origin in Canada. The difference starts in history; the Italians came to the United States long after that country was established as an English-speaking nation with institutions largely founded on those of Great Britain; the French were in Canada for a hundred and fifty years before it became a British possession. More important yet, the difference is embodied in the constitution; the continuance of the French language, and of French culture so far as the control of the civil law and of education can secure it, is guaranteed in part of Canada by the existing constitution, and was guaranteed by all the constitutional arrangements which preceded it, and by the terms of the agreement under which the French laid down their arms and the British became masters of their territory. It is in this sense that Premier Godbout



MORE ATTENTION TO THE OTHER END, PLEASE

desires to remain French, and he has the fullest right to do so, not only by the historical and constitutional facts which we have enumerated above, but also by the undoubted fact that he and his fellow French-Canadians would fight to preserve that privilege against any people and any government which might attempt to take it away from them.

Practically every French-Canadian desires to remain French. No French-Canadian desires to be a citizen of Republican France, or a subject of Vichy France, or of any government that could conceivably be set up in France. Any concept of Canada's present and future that does not include these two facts is fundamentally defective, and if at all widely entertained will lead to national disaster.

Census and Deportation

SOME of those Canadians who are now busily expressing a sort of shocked surprise at the smallness of the population revealed by the 1941 census might better be asking themselves whether, during the crucial years from 1931 to 1937, they did anything or asked their government to do anything to promote an increase of population or to prevent a decrease. During a large part of that period we Canadians, individually and through our government, did all that we could to send back to the places from which they came many thousands of persons who might otherwise today be useful and productive citizens of the Dominion. Thousands of them were of British birth. The sole reason for getting rid of them was the desire to get rid also of the burden of supporting them during a period in which private enterprise seemed incapable of finding anything remunerative for them to do. The country to which we sent them back was not much better able to look after them than we were, but it did accept them and look after them, and it is unlikely that any of them will again experience the desire to become Canadians.

Newspapers are now complaining that there must have been—and we agree that there probably was—an exodus from Canada of at least a quarter of a million persons in the decade, in order to reduce the known immigration and the estimated natural increase to the actual increase shown by the census. Well, some 21 thousand of this number were actually deported in the four calendar years beginning with 1931, a great majority being of British nationality, and a great majority being returned on the ground that they were likely to become a public charge. How many people in somewhat similar circumstances left voluntarily to avoid the indignity of being deported we shall never know. After 1934 deportation on purely economic grounds practically ceased, but it is greatly to be feared that the reason was simply that most of the deportable persons had already been got rid of and it was becoming easier to find employment for those who were left.

But our point is merely this, that a nation which expects, as Canadians appear once again

to be expecting, that its population will grow not only by natural increase but also by immigration should be prepared to maintain a humane and even generous economic policy towards its immigrants during periods of hardship. The suck-them-in and throw-them-out policy towards labor from outside of the country is not going to be possible in the second half of the twentieth century.

Son of His Father

THERE was delivered in the House of Commons on Friday of last week a speech which, although we disagree with its most fundamental premise, we yet wish could have been heard by every elector in the English-speaking parts of Canada. It was uttered by Mr. Hugues Lapointe, the son of the late Minister of Justice, and it was the speech of a very able and patriotic and cultured Canadian, convinced that the evils which would attend the imposition of overseas conscription would more than outweigh the benefits even from the point of view of military efficiency. We do not share that conviction, but we find it impossible to read the speech without the deepest admiration of the sincerity, the courage and the loyalty of the man who made it, nor without the deepest regret at the widespread campaign which represents all those who do share his views as either time-servers, cowards or traitors.

We do not know what position Mr. Lapointe will take if the plebiscite shows a good majority favorable to conscription; it is only "under our present national circumstances" that he regards conscription as "disastrous," and he may consider that a heavy conscription majority would change the national circumstances rather considerably, even if it were piled up mainly outside of the province of Quebec. But whatever position he takes, and he is perfectly within his rights in not committing himself too deeply on a purely hypothetical situation, we are confident that it will still be the position of an honest and patriotic Canadian, and that Mr. Lapointe is destined to be in due time a very important force in the public life of his country.

We find it especially interesting that Mr. Lapointe laid much stress on the omission of Northern Ireland from the operations of conscription in the present war, and quoted Mr. Churchill's observation (which closed the discussion on that subject in the British Commons) that "We have made a number of inquiries in various directions with the result that we have come to the conclusion that at the present time, although there would be no dispute about our rights and merits, it would be more trouble than it is worth to enforce such a policy." The keynote of Mr. Lapointe's speech was the desire that the Canadian policy in this matter should be "realistic and practical." It seems likely that the situation of Northern Ireland may come to have a very direct bearing upon that of Quebec, though exemption for Quebec would undoubtedly involve more and more serious problems than for Ulster.

THE PASSING SHOW

THE new American ambassador to Russia says that we can be beaten. In fact, it's about time to untie that other hand.

Several Japs dressed as Buddhist priests and equipped with guns were arrested last week in California. Perhaps they just couldn't choose between guns and Buddha.

URGENT

This war is a bore; let us end it.
So if you've a dollar, don't spend it;
But hasten away,
Not tomorrow—today—
To a Victory Bond salesman—and lend it!

Every German over eighteen has been asked to give up an article of clothing for the Nazi troops in the east. It looks as if Hitler's Russian gamble is developing into strip poker.

Strength and Health magazine says in a recent issue that the Russians are perhaps the world's best weight-lifters. For example, look at the weight they lifted off our minds last fall.

Nearly every non-Axis nation is now lined up with the United Nations. The earth is slowly turning on its Axis.

BOUNDEN DUTY

Singapore was a second Dunkirk;
There'll be more if we don't set to work,
So dip in your jeans
For your "spinach" (strong greens)—
Buying Bonds is a job none may shirk.

At the beginning of April clocks in Britain will be set two hours ahead of standard time. In extreme cases the day's work will begin late the previous evening.

According to Moscow, Russian guerrillas are active behind the German lines. They are especially to be complimented on keeping ahead of the German lines.

It is predicted that American newspapers are to be reduced in size through condensation of newsmatter. Editors may eventually have to choose between the war with Hollywood and the war with Japan.

OUR ZOO

The Llama

Explorers who would get on well
Should be sure that they can tell
A Shangri-lama
From an angry llama.

The Python

Elephants, pink, and colored snakes
Come from what a toper takes.
If the thsnake (hic!) ith a python
The party muth have been a thpeth-
"lly nith 'un.

STUART HEMSLEY.

The Astronomer Royal recently announced that the sun is 65,000 miles further away than it was previously believed to be. The Rising Sun, however, is considerably nearer than we believed.

300,000 more Italians have been moved to Germany, according to recent reports. If this goes on the Axis will have only one end.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson believes that fear of gossip will make citizens obey United States restrictions on sugar. After all, nobody wants to get the reputation of being a secret eater.

If we do have an election in Ontario, many voters will have great difficulty in deciding how they can vote against Mr. Hepburn without voting for Mr. King.

According to the Japanese radio, the Filipinos greeted the Japs with cries of "the angels have come." The Japs aren't angels yet, but we look forward to the time when they will be.

Axis Armies March To World Wide Conquest...



On July 7, 1937, Japan attacked ponderous, ill-prepared China, killing thousands in Shanghai air raids



On March 13, 1938, bullied, harassed, confused Austria agrees to "Anschluss". Nazi troops enter Vienna



On March 13, 1939, Czechoslovakia, betrayed at Munich, becomes Nazi "Protectorate". Himmler's Gestapo rules



Poland falls September 28, 1939. Here a Nazi officer supervises burial of executed Poles



On April 9, 1940, Norway is invaded and quickly overcome. This is a food queue in Oslo

WHEN Germany tore up the Versailles Treaty and, with only a murmured protest from lethargic Democracies, marched into the Rhineland in 1935, the World had been forced onto the tragic one-way road which led to another Great War.

From then until the invasion of Poland in September, 1939, Nazi Germany armed and trained for her second attempt at world conquest.

The Battle of Poland was a preview of German armed might: in a little over 3 weeks Poland was shattered. Allied help to the embattled Poles was piddling, ineffective.

After Poland came a sickening series of reverses: Norway was occupied; Belgium and Holland overrun; France humbled; Greece shattered; Crete blasted; Yugoslavia raped; Russia invaded. The whole continent of Europe shuddered and shrank under the triumphant Nazi soldier.

And always the story of Allied arms was the same: inadequate material rushed to the scene of action too late to be of effective use. "Too little and too late" was the sad epitaph of allied attempts to stem the Nazi onrush.

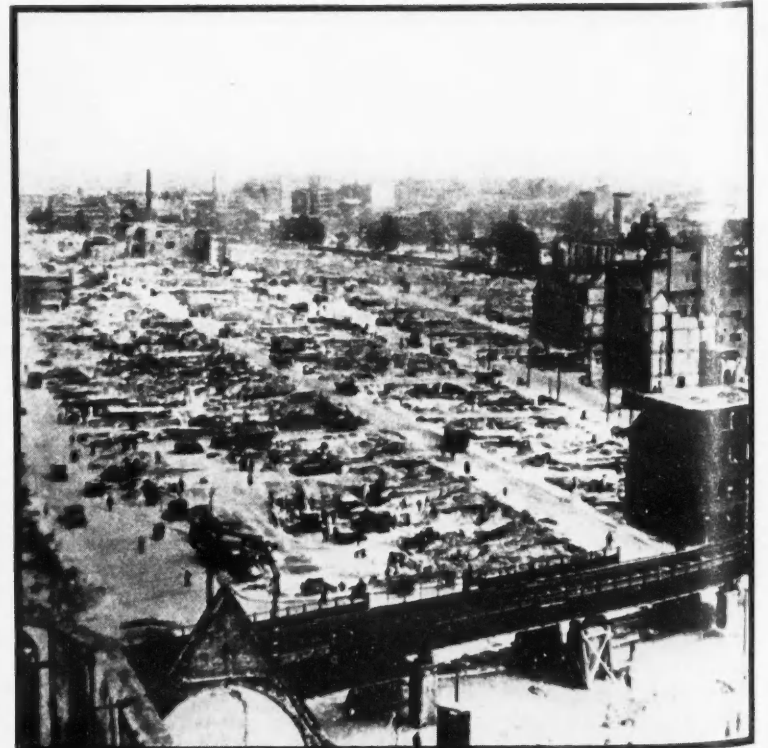
Then, on December 7, 1941, the Japs struck treacherously at the great American Naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, damaging the U.S. Navy so seriously that Japan has naval superiority in the Pacific. On the same morning that the Pearl Harbor attack was launched, the Japs struck at the somnolent Malay Peninsula and in 11 weeks



On May 27, 1940, Belgium topples under weight of Nazi arms and Luftwaffe bombs



Proud France, unprepared, divided, collapses on June 17, 1940. This is a scene in the wake of the French retreat. Note graves at right



Brave Holland was overpowered one month before France fell. This is Rotterdam after a whole district was "area bombed"

... To the Tune of "Too Little and Too Late"



Tough, valiant Greece capitulated to the Axis on April 23, 1941. Here Nazi paratroops round up refugee Greeks



Crete fell to air-borne troops on June 1, 1941. Nazis enter the capital, Canea, in a British light carrier



Organized resistance to Axis ends in Yugoslavia on April 19, 1941. Here Yugoslav guerillas are hung in a wood

"impregnable" Singapore had fallen into their hands.

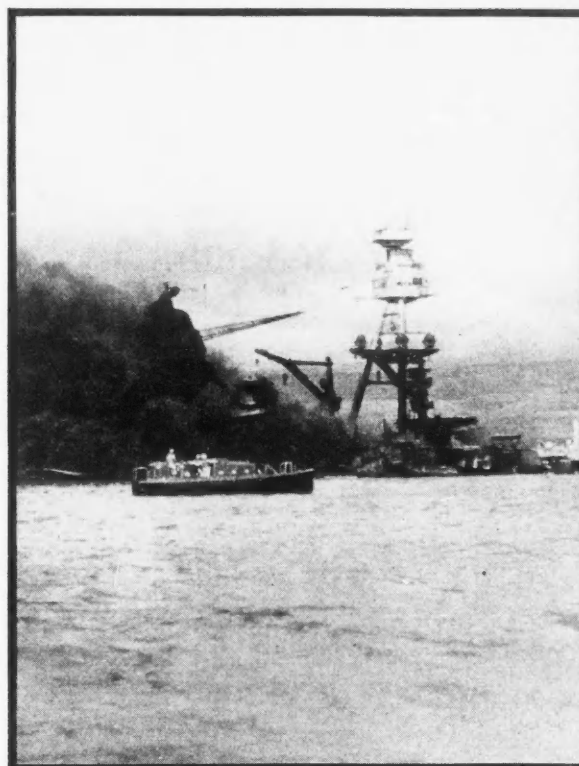
"Too little and too late": the story was the same in the Pacific.

To-day, because Singapore has fallen, Australia is menaced; the Western coast of Canada is vulnerable to air attacks.

To-day Canadians are asked to lend—not give—in order that the Canadian way of life may be preserved. This week Canada has launched her Second Victory Loan in order that she might equip and train her armed forces; in order that she might take her place beside the United Nations as a worthy, well-armed ally.

Looking for information on German conquests, SATURDAY NIGHT turned to the "Keesing's Contemporary Archives" under the heading "Austria" and discovered this brief and eloquent reference: "AUSTRIA: all reports on Austrian affairs, subsequent to and including the conclusion of the Austro-German 'Anschluss' will be found under the main heading 'GERMANY', letter G, sub-heading 'Austria'." A nation had been reduced to a sub-head.

Canadians have not yet realized that that epitaphic reference might well, one day, refer to Canada; that to-day a British Dominion—Australia—is in danger of invasion. To-day Canadians are being asked to lend, to buy Victory Bonds in order that "too little and too late" may not be read over the prostrate body of the free Canadian nation.



On December 7, 1941, Japan strikes at Pearl Harbor and the Axis declares war on the U.S.



With Pearl Harbor attack, Japs assault napping Malaya. British "scorch earth" in retreat



Singapore, Britain's "Gibraltar of the East", surrenders unconditionally on February 15. City is bombed cruelly



Over peaceful West Coast Canadian cities such as Victoria hangs the threat of Japanese bombers, Japanese aggression from the sea



Threatened, too, is pastoral Australia which is mobilizing fully to repel Japs

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Jap War Confounds Nazi Geopolitics

BY WILLIAM BOWER

IT HAS become monotonous to point out that everything Hitler has done during the last nine years was foretold by him in *Mein Kampf*. That Nazi gospel is in many aspects influenced by the geopolitical doctrines of Karl E. Haushofer, a former German general and, after the last war, professor in the University of Munich. His theories are at present sharing the fate of Hitler's book: for a time, early in this war, they attracted widespread attention, and have now almost been forgotten.

The reason for this is that only one part of Nazi geopolitics aroused the interest of commentators, namely its strategical exposition, and the total strategy of the Axis is now clear. Nazi "pure" geopolitics was at no time considered on our side. But it is pure geopolitics which casts an interesting light on the war in the Pacific.

To disabuse our minds of false notions it is well to realize that geopolitics is by no means a Nazi invention but a science which has been cultivated in many lands, though many scholars are disputing its value and denying its independence as a

We have failed in the Pacific largely because we have not known how to hold our own in the violent clash of ideologies which has been going on there for many years.

The Japanese cannot succeed for the same reason. If there were a possibility that they might succeed, the Nazis would not have given them a free hand. The Nazis view with distaste the formation of any pan-Pacific bloc.

However, such a formation may emerge against the will of Germany and Japan, and confound the Nazi policy.

In the struggle of ideologies is also to be found the real explanation of why Russia has not yet declared war on Japan.

science of its own. That quarrel does not interest us here.

The mistaken idea that geopolitics is something specifically Nazi has arisen out of the fact that the Nazis used it as one of the means to propagandize their aims. As the name says, *geopolitics* is a theory which allows of different interpretations, and therefore there is a British geopolitics as well as an American, a French, a German, and so on.

In fact, neither geopolitics as a sci-

ence nor even its name originated in Germany. The first book that may be called geopolitical was written by a Frenchman forty-one years ago, and the name of geopolitics was introduced into the scientific world by a Swede. And its widest use geopolitics has attained in Britain, long before it was known by its present name.

Formerly geopolitics was usually called political geography. But that science comprises two spheres, one of which is geopolitics proper. Political geography proper is the study of the political, economic, and social structures of various regions. Geopolitics is that branch of politics which uses the knowledge gained through political geography for the furthering of definite political aims. As things are, it is more or less a theory of expansionism, and as Nazi Germany is the most expansionist of all countries it is natural that geopolitics was more widely taught there than anywhere else. This in turn created the impression that it was a Nazi invention. The Japanese success with geopolitics is limited. We shall see why. Britain and the United States made an entirely different use of it. So did Soviet Russia. Also that we shall see presently.

As a science, as distinguished from its political aims, geopolitics, to use Haushofer's words, "begins where the sphere of prognosis begins. The prognosis which relates to the future development of the *Lebensraum* of a group of men or of a group of tribes." Many years before the Nazis got into power in Germany Haushofer claimed for geopolitics that twenty to twenty-five per cent of its prognoses were correct. And he concluded: Although only this modest fraction of future political events "is accessible to scientific understanding and scientific penetration, it would be an unforgivable sin of omission if we (i.e. the Germans) did not strive for that which can be attained."

Underestimated Force

He underestimated the force of the movement to which he belonged, the Nazi movement. Of course, at that time the official German governments did not make geopolitics the basis of their foreign-political actions. Once a government does so, it is obvious that the percentage of correct geopolitical prognoses must be greater. In Nazi Germany it has been almost a hundred per cent. It serves no purpose to deny the fact, or to try belittling it.

Yet the field of geopolitics and geopolitical propaganda is one in which we can adapt ourselves more easily than in any other field to the enemy's technique, at the same time giving up less than in any other field of our own convictions. Admittedly, counter-geopolitics offered a poor field to us in Europe. It offered an infinite field to us in the Far East. Our complete failure is evident.

In the eyes of the Nazi geopoliticians the greatest danger in the Far East was the geopolitical union idea of the pan-Asiatic Soviet policy. The Germans had no means at their disposal directly to influence Far Eastern policies. But even Haushofer himself strangely overestimated for a long time the counter-balancing force of the American-sponsored pan-Pacific Union and of their scientific observation post in Honolulu. Only when the Nazis, in power, realized the ineffectiveness of the Amer-

ican counter-geopolitics did they begin to flirt with the Japanese.

Why then were British and American geopolitics, or as we may plainly say in this connection, propaganda, so ineffective? There are two reasons, one positive and one negative. Geopolitics as propaganda, as we have seen, lends itself most effectively to expansionism. But Britain and the United States were not expansionist, they were possessing. This not only robbed their geopolitics of its edge, but it created, as for instance Pearl Harbor shows, a certain amount of flabbiness.

The negative reason is Russia. For a long time, that is before the Japanese began to make use of German-inspired geopolitics in recent years, there was only Russian and Anglo-Saxon geopolitics in the Pacific. It is natural, for many reasons, that Russian propaganda won the upper hand. It emanated from Moscow. As the present writer has not read its products he quotes Haushofer with regard to them: "They are distinguished by astounding knowledge, brilliant information, relentless, razor-sharp treatment of geopolitical facts, which they bring out as with the dissecting hand of the surgeon." And they say everything which the consular reports of the ABD powers do not say.

Coming Jap Defeat

The effect of the Russian propaganda, and the consequent restlessness of the Pacific peoples, renders Japan's efforts in the Pacific in the long run as hopeless as it would render any efforts we would make to re-establish the *status quo ante* there, after having defeated Japan. To that defeat Russia will eventually contribute. Japan will be no match for Russia. We say eventually, for here lies the explanation of a fact which has of late inspired so many people to deplorable outbursts, the fact that Russia is not now going to war against Japan. If she would do so, the only effect would be that vast sections of the Pacific peoples would feel themselves betrayed at all hands and would make common cause with the Japanese.

It is no good to decry the past results of Russian influence. We must realize that Russia can well liberate the Pacific from the Japanese. But

HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

THERE isn't a single uncluttered space, There are cookie crumbs in the fireplace,

The egg-beater on the radio, Spoons underfoot wherever you go, Laundry soap on the couch, no less, Under the piano a lovely mess.

An orange, an onion, a celery stalk, Baby—Ah me!—has learned how to walk!

MAY RICHMOND

she cannot afford to appear as the power which is allied with Britain and the United States, and brings back the "white man." That would lead to disaster not only for herself but also for us.

The Germans, in the hope that one day they would again be a colonial power, were of course opposed to any pan-Pacificism whether American, Russian, or Japanese-sponsored. They preferred American pan-Pacificism to the Russian brand. Later on they preferred the Japanese brand. They must know that it is hopeless. But even if it were not, they would have given Japan a free hand in the Pacific in order to create trouble for us. Now they will probably achieve what they wanted to prevent—a new, but not Japanese, order in the Pacific. Of course, they will have other than colonial troubles after this war.

As for ourselves, evidence that our Foreign Offices and State Departments are recognizing the scope and the magnitude of the issue is discouraging. It rather seems that they have not even recognized its existence.

"All depends now upon our peoples doing their utmost night and day, giving all, daring all, enduring all, to the utmost, to the end."

Winston Churchill.

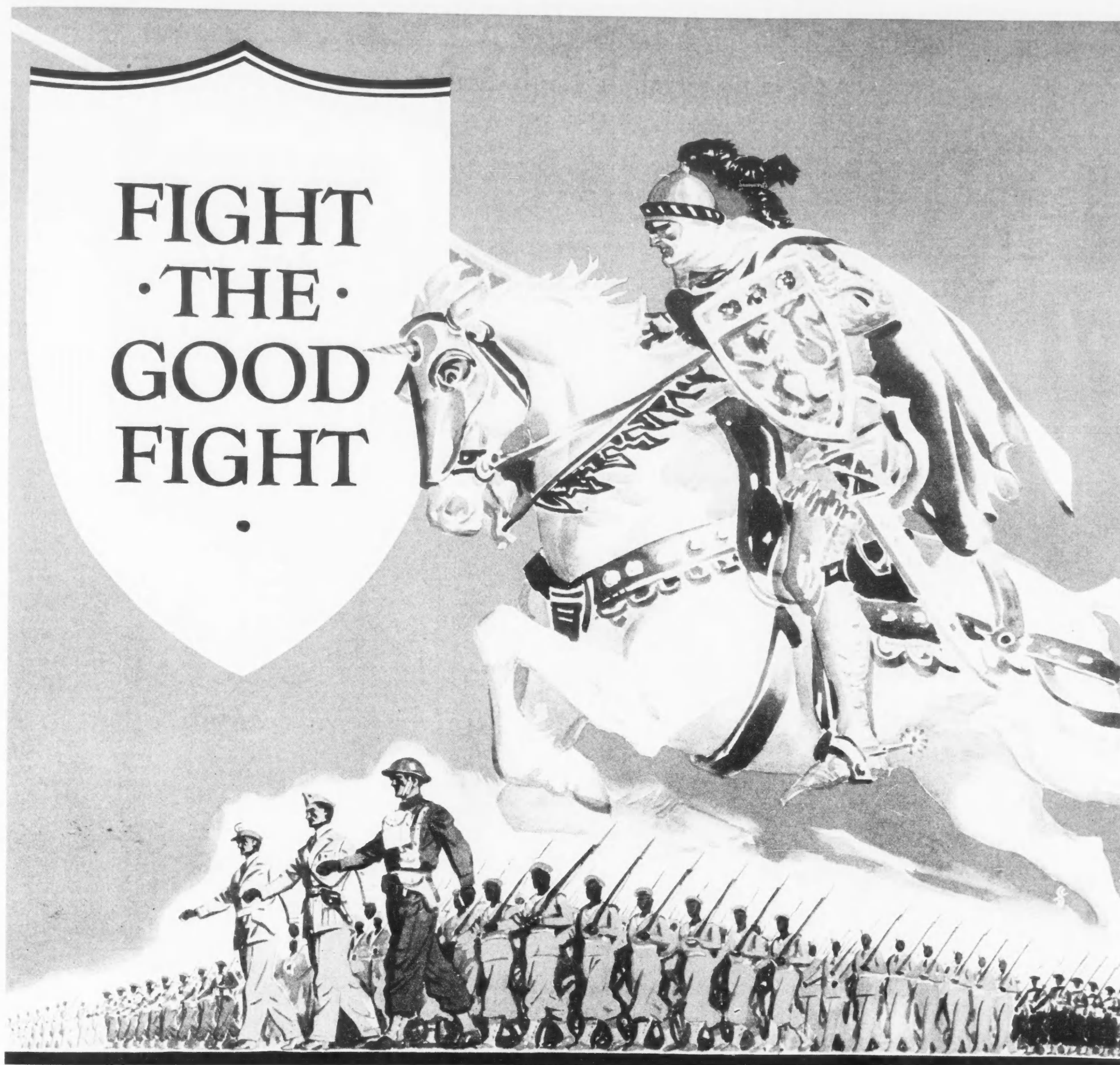
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Come on Canada!

National War Finance Committee, Ottawa, Canada

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THE HITLER WAR

Hitler Has a High Seas Fleet

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

gun cruisers of the *Prinz Eugen* or *Hipper* Class.

This is putting a top figure on the strength which he could muster. But it would not be safe to count on much less. Against such a German Fleet it is obvious that we shall have to hold in readiness in the neighborhood of Scapa Flow no less than six of our best and fastest battleships, say four of the *King George V* Class, with the *Nelson* and *Rodney*.

Bismarck Was Tough

It seems a little doubtful, though, after the experience of the sinking of the *Prince of Wales* with a few aerial torpedo hits, contrasted with the immense punishment absorbed by the *Bismarck* before she went down (which created a sensation among American naval experts), that the Admiralty would willingly pit our *King Georges* ship for ship against the German *Bismarck* type. The full story of the number of hits

of all kinds made on the *Bismarck* before she sank has never been made public, but the first communiqué told of three aerial torpedo and two standard torpedo hits on her before the final fight with the *King George V* and *Rodney*. And after pounding by the *Rodney's* 16-inch guns at 10,000 yards, it still needed a battery of torpedoes from the cruiser *Dorsetshire* to send the battered German hulk to the bottom.

The *Nelson* and *Rodney* would probably be used in a similar way to reinforce our 14-inch gun *King Georges* in any fight with the new German High Seas Fleet. They are our strongest ships, having been designed originally as much larger craft, cut down by the Washington Treaty of 1922 (being thereby dubbed the "Cherry Tree Class"), and finished in their present size of 34,000 tons. They are also our only 16-

inch gun ships, though the 40,000-ton *Lion* and *Temeraire*, which may be finished this year, will probably carry 16-inch guns. An offsetting factor in our favor is that the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* only mount 11-inch guns—apparently the same weapon as the pocket battleships carry—and would be no match for any of our battleships, except in speed.

From now on, therefore, a Home Fleet of at least six of our possible fifteen battleships (including the six-gun *Renown*, technically known as a battle cruiser) will be tied down in the region of Scapa Flow guarding the British East Coast and watching the outlet from the North Sea to the Atlantic. To guard against the possibility of the German Fleet repeating the feat of the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, a feat later and less successfully imitated by the *Bismarck* and *Prinz Eugen*, and escaping from Norwegian waters to range the Atlantic, a similar strong American squadron will have to be maintained in the neighborhood of Newfoundland, and other battleships detailed to protect the vital convoys of war material passing from America to Britain and Russia.

Harsh Arithmetic

Now for the harsh arithmetic. If the United States has 13 of her former 17 battleships left in condition for active service after Pearl Harbor, and has to keep six in the Atlantic, that only leaves seven for the Pacific. That just about disposes of the idea of sending a squadron including battleships and aircraft-carriers to Sydney or Surabaya immediately.

Nor has Britain probably more than 12 or 13 out of an absolute maximum of 15 battleships in active service. If 6 are to be required at Scapa Flow and 4 or 5 at Alexandria, where are the capital units to guard Atlantic convoys, watch the more-and-more-doubtful Vichy Fleet, protect the shores of India and Ceylon, and keep the Japs out of Madagascar?

Painting the situation at its worst, therefore, we see the main convoy route from America to Britain menaced from a distance, and that to Russia, north of Norway, more closely threatened; while the supply route from both the United States and Britain to Suez is now threatened by Jap raiders in the Indian Ocean, and may soon be threatened by German raiders from Dakar. The routes from Britain to India and Australia are similarly menaced.

There is the possibility that we shall wake up some morning and find that German guns on the heights of Algiers have made Gibraltar useless to us as a naval base and ended our control of the Western outlet of the Mediterranean, and thus our ability to check on the movements in and out of the Vichy or Italian Fleets. There is almost a certainty that we shall see long-range German bombers, and U-boats, operating out of Dakar in the near future. A dash by their High Seas Fleet to seize the Azores and set up a powerful raiding base there is by no means a fantastic dream.

Another of those few pillars which support our world-wide naval power, Malta, may be assaulted at any time, after being "softened" by almost hourly bombing attacks during the past two months. Alexandria, perhaps Britain's most vital remaining overseas base, is threatened by Rommel's reinforced Afrika Korps. We may witness a Jap attempt against our chief Indian Ocean base in Ceylon, and a move into Vichy-held Madagascar. We would then be faced with raiders with numerous bases in every ocean.

Together with these far-spread menaces, the successful dash of the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* within a few miles of Britain's coast has revived a lively apprehension of inva-

sion of the Isles. Resisting scores of bombing attacks in Brest and the onslaught of 600 British planes in the Straits of Dover, the German ships have shown exceptional strength.

There is the whole sinister prospect which faces us this spring. But there are a lot of *but's*. We have given Hitler and the Japs all the benefit of our naval arithmetic. Hitler may not have either of the *Tirpitz*' sister-ships ready. *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau* and *Prinz Eugen* may all have been damaged in the Battle of the Straits of Dover, and require weeks of repair work. The Admiralty reported three hits by motor torpedo boat missiles against the leading battle-cruiser, an aerial torpedo hit on the *Prinz Eugen*, and three more probable hits on one or other of the Nazi ships.

We may be disillusioned, and say: "They kept telling us they were being smashed to pieces at Brest." But it is a fact that our attacks on Brest kept these dangerous raiders off the high seas for almost a year. That, it seems to me, points the way to one method by which we can counter the new Nazi naval menace, and that is by a continuing heavy use of our air power. With the great British and American output of fine bombers, and the huge flow of aircrew men from our Canadian training fields, there can be no question but that we can maintain and increase our aerial supremacy over Western Europe, with Hitler forced to divert considerable air power to try to hold back the Russians, and to pursue such projects as we have listed, against the Azores, Gibraltar, Dakar, Malta and Alexandria.

The experience of the run through the Dover Straits might justly encourage Hitler to believe that he could succeed in isolated raids against the British East or South Coast—although, as I say, we don't know in what condition he brought his ships through. But if he took it as encouragement for an all-out invasion of Britain, he might find he had made as great a miscalculation as he did in judging the power of the Red Army from the Finnish War.

As for our overseas supply lines, there is a lot of difference between these being menaced and being cut, something which could only happen if we were to suffer a decisive naval defeat. The northern route to Russia is undoubtedly seriously menaced from the naval base which the Nazis have been reported for months past to have been constructing at Tromsheim. The Atlantic is subject at most to serious raids which could be driven off by British and American squadrons converging from both sides. The threat of a German seizure of the Azores and Cape Verde, and of a Jap seizure of Ceylon and Madagascar simply must be anticipated by prompt action on our part. We have once and for all to abandon the defensive attitude of waiting until after the enemy has struck. Let the Americans move into the Azores, as they did in 1917, and into the Cape Verde, to both of which they have a ready-made bomber ferry service. Let the South Africans tend to Madagascar, and the Indians reinforce Ceylon.

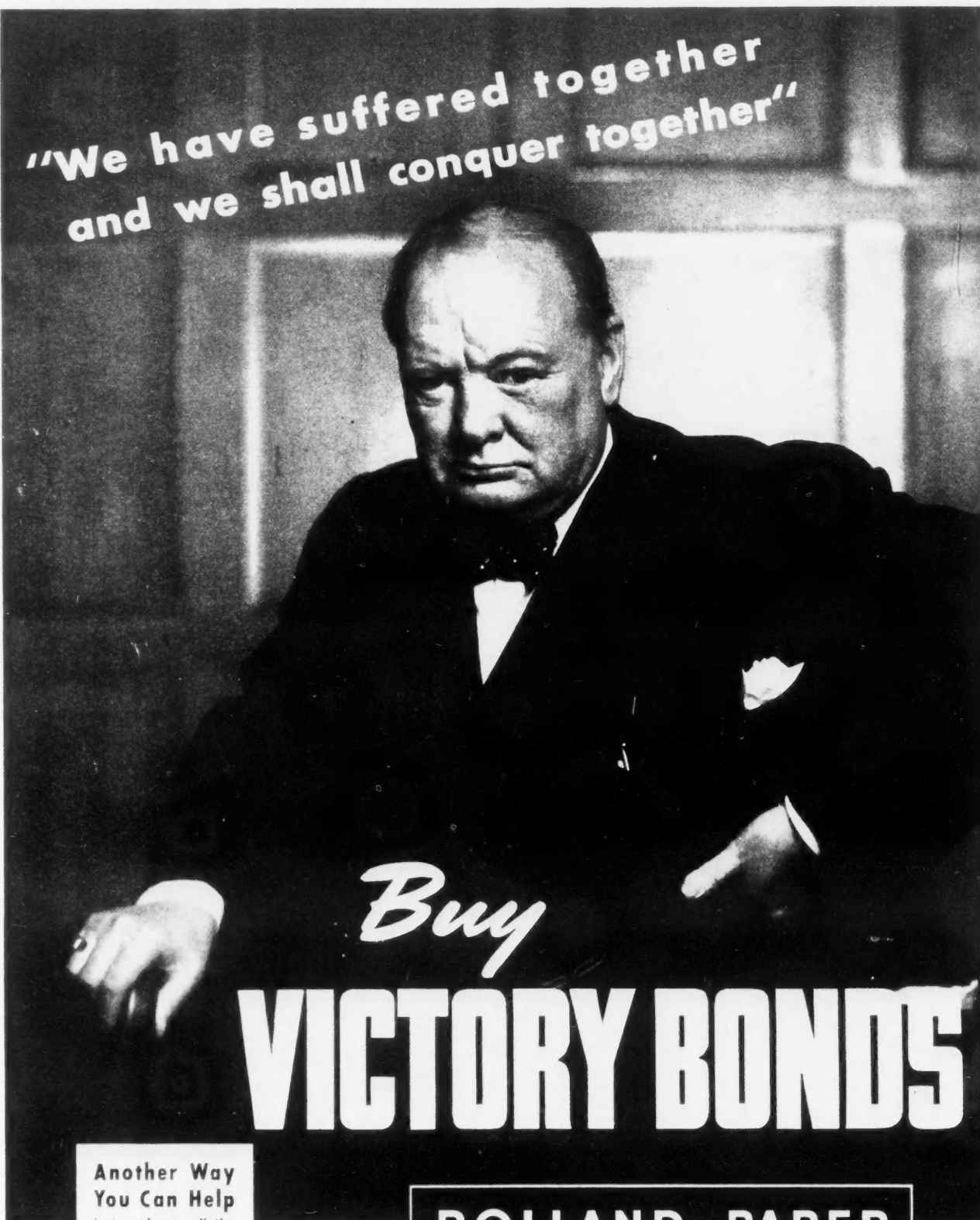
Great Moment in History

Here we stand at one of the great moments of the war, and of history. The enemy is feverishly mustering his every ounce of strength and fanatically throwing it at us. The situation is reminiscent of the spring of 1918. But let us remember that after the gigantic German effort of the spring of 1918 came defeat in the fall of 1918. Let us not forget what perils we have already come through. Let us remember that the Chinese have withstood everything that Japan could do for nearly five years, and that everything which Hitler may win elsewhere, he may lose in Russia. If we only exert the same ferocious energy which the enemy is showing—after, of course, taking time out for our plebiscite—I believe that we can hold most of these threatened bases until next year, when the enormous strength of our Grand Alliance will be fully mobilized, and we shall have the arms and the armies in numbers which the enemy can never hope to match, and the shipping to transport them about the world.

WHEN a week ago I described the present menace as a combined enemy assault on our naval position along the line Gibraltar-Singapore, someone remarked: "Quite a line!" But it is now apparent that this was an understatement. Since Hitler succeeded in repairing the *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau* and *Prinz Eugen* and uniting them with his other main naval units to form a powerful squadron for operation in the North Sea or the Atlantic, a new menace extends from North Cape to Dakar. And since the Japs broke through the Malay Barrier at Singapore and Sumatra, another menace extends across the Indian Ocean to Madagascar.

A little naval arithmetic may make this clearer. Hitler can now assemble at Wilhelmshaven, Kiel or Danzig a squadron consisting of the 26,000-ton, 30-knot, 11-inch gun *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*; the 35,000-ton (or bigger), 30-knot, 15-inch gun *Tirpitz*; and possibly two other ships of this class which were laid down in 1937 and 1938; two aircraft-carriers (an RAF photograph showed one of these launched and in the finishing stages in Kiel harbor, in midsummer 1940); two 10,000-ton, 11-inch gun pocket battleships, which we may rank as heavy cruisers, but of a type inconvenient for us to match; and perhaps as many as four 10,000-ton, 8-inch

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and we shall conquer together"



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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Ottawa's Trouble is Smoke-Screens

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

pected to need an additional 100,000 workers by this spring; now, notwithstanding the continental expansion program, the objective is deferred to the end of the year.

The trouble is that scores of good newspapermen have been dragged in

from all over the country and been taught to unlearn their business of stating the facts of when, where and why. They are presently engaged in blowing bubbles—producing smoke-

screens. Their business is to by-pass facts, dispense color.

Canada is about to adopt the British practice of amalgamation of non-essential industries. Presently you will buy your shirts with the familiar labels and they will be the out-

put of one factory. Corporate amalgamation is not proposed, as in England, and trade names will be preserved, but Gordon insists on cutting down unit costs. Plants displaced from civilian production will be given war work.

Latest word is that Ottawa and Washington are going for parity of exchange. Integration of the continental war effort is compelling it. Ottawa doesn't like it—having in mind, particularly, the profits to the newsprint and gold mining industries accruing from the current differential in dollar values. Washington wants it—and will have its way.

IT DEPENDS upon the inflection. Meet a man coming from the Rideau Club in Wellington Street and he asks you: "What's the matter with the war effort?" Turn a block into Sparks Street and you are asked the same question with a different meaning. The Wellington Street man is a Government man—he thinks there's nothing wrong with the war effort. The Sparks Street man thinks there's something wrong with it and he wants to know what.

The difference is that the Wellington Street man knows what's going on and the Sparks Street man is in the same position as the fellow at Yonge and King—he doesn't know.

Our personal view is that Canada's war effort is being prejudiced by its protagonists. There's not very much wrong, and a great deal that is right, with what is being done in Ralston's National Defence Department, in Power's Air Department, Macdonald's Navy Department, and in Howe's Munition Department. There's an awful lot wrong in the way the story is being told to the public. Great things are being accomplished but the man on the street has a sense of unreality about it all.

For three years the House of Commons has been a sounding-board for Ministers bent on convincing the country that everything is as it should be. Criticism of the war effort flattens out in the face of figures. Nowhere is there any substantial challenge of the rosy picture presented by the Ministry.

If there is in Canada an insufficient realization of the seriousness of the war situation, the fault lies largely in Ottawa's propaganda organization. Scores and scores of publicity writers are flooding newspaper offices from Sydney to Victoria with press releases which carefully avoid the facts of the actual situation. Howe's Department has put out a dozen releases on gasoline rationing, not one of which gives the consumer any reason for economy in his use of gasoline. Donald Gordon's Board orders rationing of sugar without telling the Canadian people that the reason for rationing is a shortage in the United States—not in Canada.

Washington's Tail

Since Pearl Harbor Ottawa has been the tail being wagged by the Washington dog. Nobody objects to it. Inner circles at Ottawa recognize the situation as inevitable. Mr. Lash's Public Information Office has not considered it worth while to inform the public of the situation. Donald Gordon's Board tells the people that there's going to be rationalization of production and distribution, without telling them that it means they will only have canned

DEVOTED WIFE

LL be pleased, my love,
When your hair falls out
and when you acquire
touch of gout.

When your arches collapse
and your back is bent.
When your eyesight fails
and your youth is spent.

When the years, with all
their ills encrust you
when I'll be sure
that I can trust you!

MAY RICHSTONE.

peas, corn, beans and maybe one or two other vegetables, and in fruits, cherries and plums. Perhaps not many people would object if it were explained that the unification process was for the purpose of keeping prices under the ceiling. None of the high-powered publicity organizations takes the trouble to clarify the matter for the man in the street.

Unreality is accentuated by the conflicting utterances of Ministers. Last September Agricultural Minister Gardiner told the country that Canada could spare a million men for the combatant forces without disturbing home production; Howe said we could arm them; Ilsley said we could finance them. Today there's an imminent shortage of farm labor. Four months ago war industry was ex-



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Other Lifelines for China if Burma Road Goes

THE crossing of the Salween River by Japanese troops has placed in jeopardy the Burmese port of Rangoon, at which American and British goods destined for China are transferred to rail and highway conveyances for shipment over the Burma Road. At the same time the Burma Road itself is endangered by the Japanese thrust north from Thailand. Should Rangoon fall, as is unfortunately quite possible, or should the Burma Road be cut in the north, the resultant situation may have the gravest effect upon China's continued resistance to the Japanese and is almost certain to react adversely upon the whole position of the ABCD powers in the Orient, for it is China alone whose armies can give the allies superiority of power over the Japanese in that theatre of war during the next period of time.

Already pro-Japanese and other

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

The problem of maintaining the flow of supplies to China even though the Burma Road be cut is one of the gravest facing the allies.

Fortunately roads are available through the Soviet Union.

American and British goods can still reach Chungking, though in a roundabout way.

doubtful and Fifth Column elements at Chungking are mulling over the possibility of agreement with Japan. They use the argument that Britain and the United States are far too weak in the Pacific to oppose Japan and will be unable to extend further aid to China should the Burma Road be cut. Their arguments, we must agree, seem to bear more weight now than ever before, for it is clear that without a continuous flow of supplies from the United States and Great Britain, China's fight must inevitably become immeasurably more difficult. Yet despite their apparent validity, these pro-Japanese arguments are entirely false, for the Allies can still continue to supply China, even though this will become a much more difficult task than it is now when the Burma Road can still be used.

Other Routes

Many other routes are available. Some of them are even now in service, while others can be made suitable at a comparatively small expenditure of time and labor.

The major of these routes, in use far longer than the Burma Road, is the so-called Turkestan-Siberia Highway which, following the route of ancient silk caravan trails, runs from Chungking through the Province of Sinkiang to the Turkestan-Siberia Railway which parallels China's borders for some hundreds of miles in the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, second largest in the Soviet Union in area. The Turkestan-Siberia Railway, called Turksib for short, links the Trans-Siberian with the Orenburg-Tashkent Railway in Central Asia. Passing through the city of Semipalatinsk and the Kazakh capital, Alma-Ata, it runs on to the industrial city of Chirchik, connecting shortly beyond with the other railway. From Tashkent the Central-

Asian railways run south to the borders of Afghanistan and Iran, while north the road extends to the city of Orenburg, in the foothills of the Urals in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic proper.

From Sergiopol and Alma-Ata on the Turksib railway branches of the Turkestan-Siberia Highway run to Urumchi, capital of Sinkiang. The observant visitor to either city can see whole truckloads of supplies being trans-shipped at freight depots for their long overland trail to Chungking. From Alma-Ata the highway runs through Kuldja and Ust to Urumchi, while the Sergiopol branch passes through Chuguchak. From Urumchi the highway turns to Hami, Lanchow, Chengtu and Chungking. The length of the highway from either city is just under 3,000 miles, a distance equal to a trip from Toronto to Canada's west coast.

It is quite possible that during the past two or three years railway spurs have been constructed linking the Turksib Railway with Chuguchak and Kuldja.

Road Fairly Good

Some weeks ago the writer saw a motion picture in color made by an American correspondent who travelled along the road from Chungking to the Soviet Union. Contrary to prevailing opinion, the road is wide and quite passable except in time of heavy rains. Large trucks and buses seem to negotiate the road without any difficulty. The main problem here, as elsewhere in northern and northwest China, is gasoline which must be brought along from Russia and stored in the larger towns along the route.

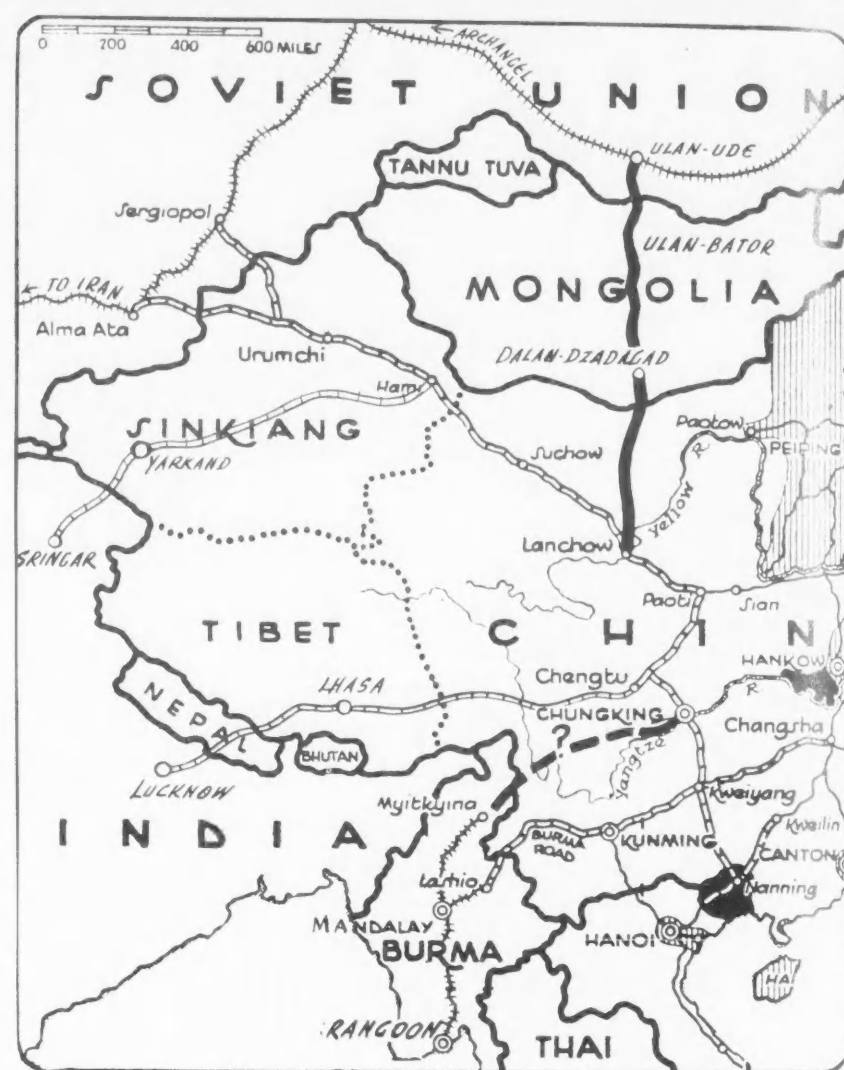
Nor is this the only available route from China to Russia. Another equally or even more important, runs southward from Ulan Ude, capital of the Buriat-Mongolian Soviet Socialist Republic, located slightly east of Lake Baikal on the main line of the Trans-Siberian Railway. Ulan Ude is a large industrial city. From here the highway, which is well paved for many hundreds of miles, runs to Ulan Bator Khotu (City of Red Heroes), capital of the Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia). From Ulan Bator the road moves southward to Dalandzadagad and then to Lanchow where it joins the Turkestan-Siberia road. Ulan Bator is linked with the Chinese city of Kalgan by a good auto road. However Kalgan is now held by the Japanese.

In addition to these links with the Soviet Union, China has routes of contact with India. These are not as well developed in the main, but can be made suitable for heavy traffic in emergency.

Some months ago news seeped through that a highway and railway were being built well north of the Burma Road to link Chungking or Chengtu with Myitkyina in Burma. Myitkyina is the northern terminus of the Burmese Railways which would naturally be affected by a Japanese advance into the country. The exact route and degree of completion of either road have not been revealed. Another highway, much more difficult to negotiate and but rarely used in the past except by camel caravans, extends from Srinagar in Northern India to the city of Yarkand in Sinkiang and thence to Akhsu, Kucha, Turfan and Hami, where it joins the main route from the Soviet Union.

Long and Tortuous

Except for the road from India, the others are long and tortuous as well as distant from any source of supplies except Russian. This obviously creates grave problems, for the Soviet Union, hard pressed as it is and as it will unquestionably remain for some time, is ill able to spare more of its store of weapons and ammunition for China than what it has been giving all along. However British and American supplies can reach China over Soviet roads from a number of directions. What are they?



Soon, barring its loss to the Nazis, the main route of American supplies to the Soviet Union will be via Iran where a large corps of American and British engineers is engaged in expanding railway and highway facilities. British goods reach the Soviet Union via the port of Archangel in the North. From both points of entry goods can be shipped through the Soviet Union via the Trans-Siberian Railway to Ulan Ude and via the Central Asian Railways to Alma-Ata and Sergiopol for trans-shipment to China.

The Trans-Iranian Railway which now runs from the port of Bandar Shapur in the Persian Gulf to Tehran, Babur and Bandar Shah on the Caspian, is, we understand, being extended another 175 miles to link with the Soviet railway lines which parallel the borders of Iran. At the same time highway connections between Iran and the Soviet Central Asian Republics are being improved.

The Soviet Central Asian Railways extend from the Caspian, through the Turkmenian and Uzbek Soviet Republics to the Kazakh Republic where they link with the Turksib Railway. Thus it would not present insurmountable difficulties to unload goods for China at Bandar Shapur and then ship them through Iran by road and rail to Turkmenia in the Soviet Union for transshipment again by road or rail to China. Nor would there be any technical difficulty in the way of shipping goods from Archangel.

Burden Soviet Rails

That these are very roundabout routes is clear. They possess in addition the disadvantage of imposing further burdens upon the already overburdened Soviet railway system. Nevertheless in time of emergency they may be the only routes available. However a better solution exists. This is that the Allies deliver goods destined for China to Iran and Archangel and in return the Soviets send equivalent goods to China out of their stores in Siberia and Central Asia. This will save much excess movement and relieve pressure on railways.

The Soviets possess sufficiently developed war industries in the vicinity of China to be able to accomplish this task. Thus in Tashkent, capital of the Central Asian Uzbek Soviet So-

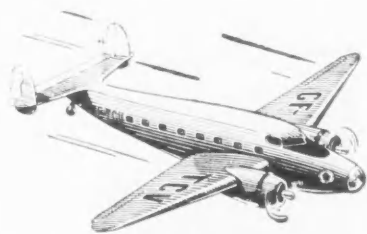
cialistic Republic, there is located the vast Stalin Textile Combinat which produces in excess of 63,000,000 yards of cloth per year, enough to manufacture 15,000,000 uniforms, many of which are made up in clothing factories nearby and in Barnaul, a thousand miles north, in the Altai

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Region of the Russian Republic. In Tashkent also there is a great machine building works which is now producing tanks and artillery. The Locomotive Building Plant in Ulan Ude, which cost \$50,000,000 to build, employs more than 20,000 workers in the production of tanks, guns and ammunition. At Chita there are large ammunition works, while at Petrovsk, south of Ulan Ude a steel plant produces nearly 800,000 tons of metal a year. Gasoline is obtained and refined in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. In the Kuznetsk Basin in Siberia, just off the Turksib Railway, scores of plants manufacture finished weapons while steel mills produce more steel than does Canada.

The distances are enormous, of course, many times greater than those involved in delivering goods over the Burma Road. Yet the Allies may have no choice but to use them. While the distance from Rangoon to Chungking is less than 1,000 miles, from Chungking to Alma-Ata, 3,000 and from Chungking to Ulan Ude it is nearly 2,000. From Alma-Ata to the Iranian port of Bandar Shapur it is more than 2,500 miles.

The temporary solution of the problem of transportation of aid to China may thus lie entirely in utilizing Soviet roads and by sending special transportation experts to organize them to the utmost. Once the flow of supplies to Iran and Archangel both for the Soviet Union and China has begun, an endless chain of trucks should do the trick. China must be supplied and we can not doubt that plans have already been made to establish an effective alternate route to the Burma Road.



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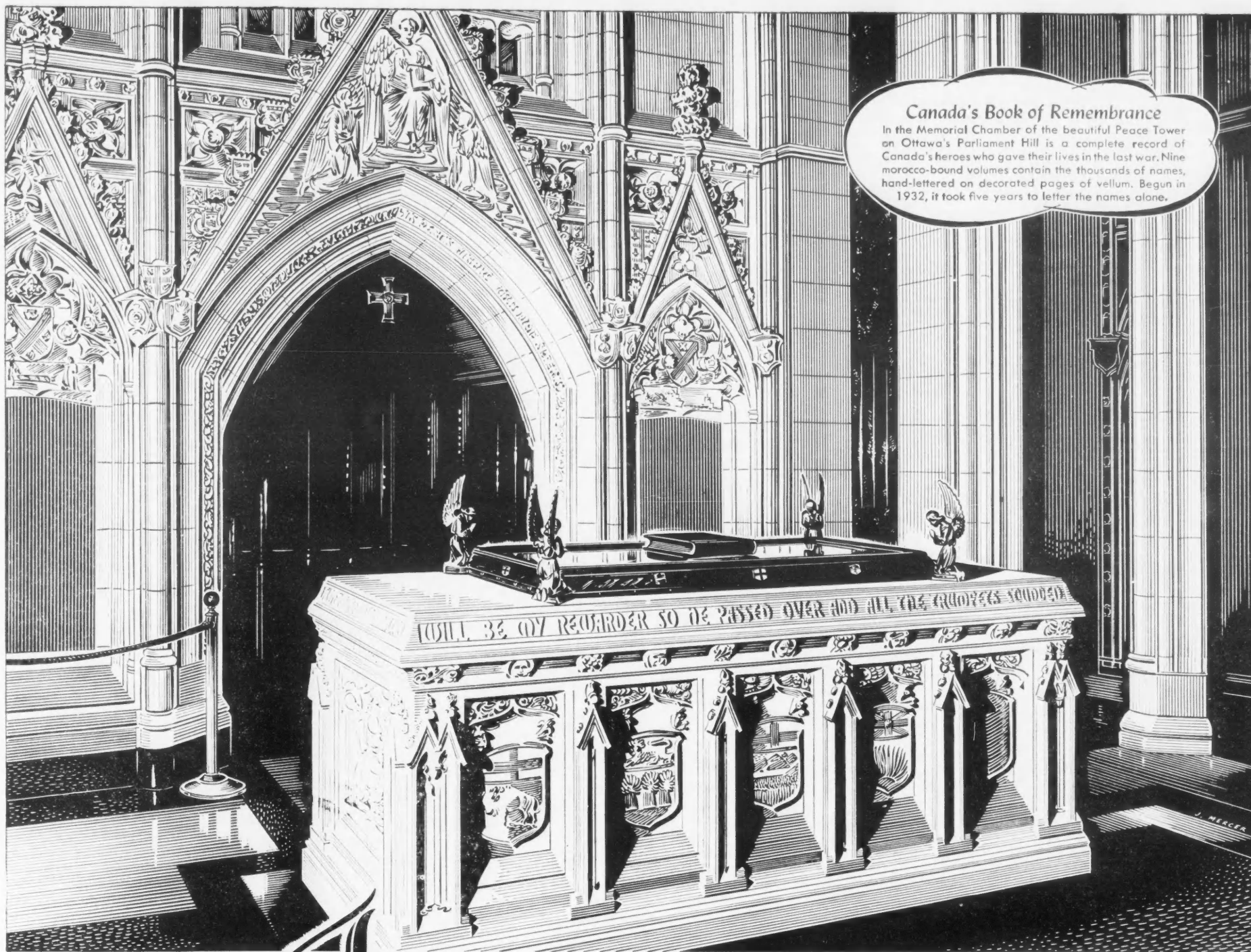
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Industrial Relations: Concerning Principles

BY JOHN H. OSLER

IT IS a curious fact that in the matter of industrial relations, by which is meant the relationships of Capital, Labor and Management, Canada is amongst the world's most backward countries. Although the standard of living of the Canadian working man cannot be gauged by this index alone, Canada is in fortieth position amongst the nations of the world which have ratified conventions of the International Labor Office. She stands alone among the democracies by reason of the fact that she has no legislation embracing more than a small portion of the field.

With regard to the legal status and position of trade unions, it is a fact, generally speaking, that her laws are those which prevailed in Great Britain prior to 1869. Part of the an-

swer may be found in constitutional difficulties inherent in a federal system, but these difficulties have been over-emphasized, and governments have been only too ready to shelter behind them. Had there been any real desire to implement I.L.O. conventions, constitutional difficulties could easily have been surmounted. Instead, on the part of government, we find piecemeal legislation, reluctantly granted bit by bit at times when the voice of labor becomes uncomfortably loud, in an effort to lull the working population into a sense of security. On the part of industry, we find an attitude of economic royalism, occasionally relieved by moments of benevolent paternalism, inspired, apparently, by the complacent belief that if only a man is given enough free shower baths and an-

The author of this article, who is a member of one of Ontario's most distinguished families, is also a young Toronto lawyer with a strong sympathy for the less privileged classes.

In this article he calls for a modernization of Canadian thinking about the relations of Capital, Management and Labor, and points to New Zealand and Great Britain as countries where efficiency and social solidarity have been vastly improved as a result. In a succeeding article he will deal with the social functions of the modern trade union.

nual picnics he will be content to "know his place."

The attitude prevails throughout the Dominion that the employer is the only party capable of conducting an enterprise, and that the way he conducts it is of no concern to any-

one but himself. Labor is considered only a commodity, to be bought and sold like any other, but in no circumstances to be consulted on matters pertaining to the industry, or to be considered on any basis but that of dollars and cents. Such an attitude

would have excited little comment in the nineteenth century. Its prevalence today is one more indication of the peculiar fact that, in many vital respects, Canada is a country grown old before her time.

LET me quote from a document which is of profound significance for Canada. It is the unanimous report of the Dominion Conciliation Board which endeavored to resolve the dispute which has culminated in the strike in progress in the Kirkland Lake area at the time of writing. The Board was composed of three of Canada's ablest labor lawyers, headed by Mr. Justice C. P. McTaggart, and the quotation is itself taken from an earlier report of this same board in another dispute. "It cannot be said too clearly that labor can no longer be regarded, if it ever was correct so to do, merely as a commodity. Labor is a partner in industry, and as such it is entitled to have not only the right to organize but the corresponding right and opportunity to utilize its organization for collective negotiation and agreement with employers."

To go further afield, the forgotten Treaty of Versailles, recognizing the urgent necessity of obtaining for the peoples of the world a greater measure of social justice, listed as the first two principles for the attainment of this aim the following: "First:—The guiding principle that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce. Second:—The right of association, for all lawful purposes, by the employees as well as by the employers."

To give one more brief example, the Dominion Government, in its Order-in-Council of June 20, 1940, enunciated the principle of "the right of association (of workers) in labor bodies and the right of organized workpeople to enter into collective agreements through which they may expect to exercise a more organic influence on the processes of industrial life."

IN CANADA today, a warring nation, we are faced with a picture on the home front, which is to date our most important front, which is disquieting in the extreme. Although they are, by comparison with other countries and with other years, by no means as numerous as the public has been led to assume, strikes have occurred, with consequent interruption of the war effort. Even more serious, however, is the growing rumble of resentment and discontent in the ranks of workmen. At a time when the nation should be united in an all-out struggle, labor is profoundly suspicious of the intentions of the Government, and of employers. Until peace is assured on the industrial front, we cannot realize to the full the vast potentialities of Canada as an enemy of Hitler. Such a peace cannot be secured by repressive measures, nor by ignoring the fact that strife exists. It must be brought home to the employers of Canadian labor that the days for such methods have passed.

It is no reflection upon the loyalty of Canadian workmen to state that labor cannot be expected to do its utmost in the war effort until its legitimate aspirations are made possible of achievement. That is a simple psychological principle. Further, when means are found to utilize the brains and the experience of labor, the startling discovery will be made that constructive ideas are not the exclusive possession of management and capital. Had the scheme for utilizing the unused capacity of the American Automobile industry which was put forward more than a year ago by an official of the U.A.W. of America been put into practice then, instead of waiting for many months, American war production would be even further advanced than it is.

That is but one example of the contributions that can be made by labor, when its place in the industrial picture is fully recognized. In this connection it is worth remembering what an "agitator" said, many years ago, in the coal mining area of Wales: "If only the masters were some years back had seen fit to think



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of us not so much as trouble-makers as trouble-finders, 'twould be a better fit to work in 'ere the now."

WHAT are the aspirations of Canadian Labor? In an address recently delivered before the Rotary Club of Ottawa, Mr. B. M. Hallward, President of St. Raymond Paper Ltd., of Montreal, described having breakfast with a labor organizer, and discussing with him across the table the problems of industrial relations. The organizer was asked what two things a worker desires above all others. Without hesitation the answer was given: "A man wants security, and he wants self-respect; a man wants to be a man, free to live as he likes, free to talk to whom he likes, free to join what he likes. We don't like being patronized, and we don't want paternalism." Is this "agitation" or "trouble-making"? One might be pardoned for thinking that it sounds suspiciously like an enunciation of the credo of democracy.

In the partnership of Labor, Capital and Management, which is Industry, the groups which make up this partnership can be regarded, in a sense, as commodities. But each of these entities is composed of individuals, who must be treated as such if a satisfactory relationship between all three groups is to be attained. The reasons for this are numerous. First, because in a democracy, the dignity of the individual is perhaps the highest value recognized. To deny this principle is to deny democracy itself, and all that we are fighting for. Second, because no real industrial efficiency is possible, and therefore the ultimate in production cannot be reached, unless relations between all three parties to industry are of the best. Third, because industrial unrest, if allowed to pass a certain point, must inevitably culminate, at best, in a high turn-over of labor, which leads to loss of efficiency, or at worst, in distress, misery and actual want, a condition which throws an extra burden upon the tax-paying public in the form of relief, unemployment benefits and expenditures on public health. Fourth, and perhaps in war-time most valid reason of all, because there can be no real national unity or all-out war effort while energies are consumed in industrial strife.

BUT how is labor to be given its due place, and how are its energies to be most efficiently harnessed? The answer is twofold: on the one hand, by the employer's recognition of the value of his employees, speaking through their democratically chosen representatives, and on the other by the government granting to the spokesmen of labor full representation in the councils of the State.

For examples of these principles in action, we have only to turn to our sister nations in the British Commonwealth. In New Zealand we find that not only is labor given a place in the councils of the nation, but a Labor Government is in power, and contributing to the war an effort which is truly gigantic for a nation of small stature. In Australia, the same is true. And in Great Britain, labor's stake in the war, and the part it is playing in that war, is second to none. In fact it may be safely said that were it not for the tremendous contribution that organized labor has made, Great Britain would no longer be standing as a bulwark between us and the Nazi hordes. And such a contribution could only have been made by men who knew that their place in the social structure was worthy of them, and commanded the respect of the nation at large.

To those who place obstacles in the way of Canadian labor struggling to organize and to improve its lot, the example of Britain must surely give pause. The well-organized trade union in Britain has long been recognized as "a bulwark of democratic institutions and a stabilizing influence in the economic organization of the state," according to the late Norman Rogers in January, 1938, speaking as Canada's Minister of Labor. And today, labor, speaking through its trade unions, is not merely a stabilizing influence in Great Britain, but probably the most important single factor which has made possible the effort which has staggered the imagination of the world.



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THE U.S. SCENE

Who Will Watch the Watchdog?

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

Washington, D.C.—

A FREE press is and has always been one of the principal watchdogs of American democracy. As such it has been growling dutifully at the government, especially since the entry of America into the war, and I dare say the growling has kept the government both nimble and nervous. This is all to the good. But a situation has now developed which calls for the pertinent query: Who is going to watch the watchdog?

I refer to the bitter complaint by the press that Washington is not giving the people all the dreadful facts about the war and is thereby promoting a dangerous state of complacency. If I may make so bold, I should like to observe that the guiltiest party in sugar-coating the news is the American press and also (from scant observation) Canadian journalism.

In other words, our democratic press is a prime example of that strange individual whose right hand knoweth not what its left hand doeth. Instead of complaining about government promoting complacency, the editorial growlers should pay more attention to what their front-page screamers are doing.

After all, the government is not suppressing the bitter news. The fall of Singapore, Churchill's sombre speech of last Sunday, the reverse in Libya, the escape of the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau—these events speak for themselves. They should be enough to melt complacency in a pool of cold sweat.

If these events have not sufficed to destroy complacency, it is because the front pages have always accompanied them with a little sweet sedative. The smallest allied accomplishment has been magnified in the press far beyond its significance. Sometimes an heroic defeat for our men has been turned into an important victory by a misleading headline. There is the classic example of a Washington daily which, a few hours before the fall of Manila, carried this headline: "Japs in Luzon Dying Like Flies!" The editorial page of this particular newspaper is among the foremost growlers against public complacency.

We have also the example of the recent raid by the American Navy on the Gilbert and Marshall Islands. Judging by the newspapers, this raid more than avenged Pearl Harbor. "Sixteen Japanese Warships Destroyed!" screamed the headlines. Technically, this is true (if one includes motorboats), but we have the bitter truth stuck deep in the editorial section of last Sunday's *New York Times* in which Mr. Hanson Baldwin writes the raid "is not to be in any way compared in its results with the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor."

A thousand other examples could be given here of the almost criminal enthusiasm of those who make the choice of news, position and headline on the front pages of our unencumbered press.

The press must make its choice between telling the truth in its proper perspective, and selling an extra edition to a depressed citizen in search of a lift.

MR. HEPBURN'S Feat: It would be nice if Mr. Hepburn's bright little escapade of last week could be laughed off and dismissed merely as part of the price we have to pay for having an aggressive prankster in a responsible position. In trying to be as lively as possible on all occasions, Mr. Hepburn has provided the Dominion with a few guffaws and not a few headaches, the most violent of which is his current criticism of the United States Navy.

I fear, however, that this one is not to be laughed off so easily. A lot of people I know in New York and Washington are laughing very bitterly and they show no sign of stopping. I have tried to explain to some anxious inquirers that Mr. Hepburn is merely premier of Ontario and as such he has no more control over our war policies than have the Dionne quintuplets. This does not go over well, because a day previous I was dismissing the rioting of a few Montreal students as being of no great significance.

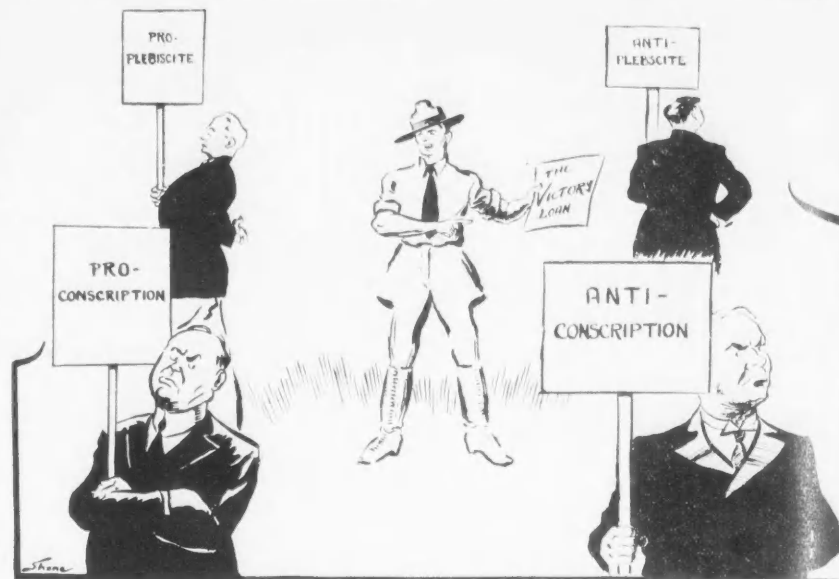
Mr. Hepburn has accomplished one thing. He has become a celebrity. The *New York Post's* cartoon pays him the tribute of identifying his caricature merely by "Hepburn." He is front page stuff. Everybody knows him. What he can do with this fame I do not know, except possibly that he can get a vaudeville booking some day.

ANOTHER story about Canada was featured in the newspapers and on the radio last week. It was about riots in Montreal on the question of conscription. This story was accompanied by long articles on the history of the conscription issue.

These events point up once again the lack of an adequate information bureau for Canada in the United States. The extent of the Dominion's war effort has been all but buried under a heap of spectacular but essentially unimportant events such as the Hepburn speeches and the student disturbances in Montreal. It requires press agency of a skillful sort to counteract these headlines.



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Portrait of Dominion Food Controller

BY H. H. KRITZWISER

This brief sketch of J. Gordon Taggart tells of the rapid rise of the man who is now entrusted with the highly responsible duties of Dominion Food Controller.

A national figure at 49, those who know Mr. Taggart best are sure that he is, as yet, only at the beginning of a brilliant career.

ONLY seven years ago J. Gordon Taggart was an employee of the federal government — superintendent of the Dominion experimental farm at Swift Current. He was a good superintendent, and he knew his job, that of a scientific agriculturist.

Today, he is again in the employ of the federal government but in a post of far greater responsibility and magnitude — that of Dominion Food Controller, one of the new and important executive jobs which have been created under Canada's new economic experiment, wartime price control.

Taggart at 49 is rated by many as one of the coming men of Canadian politics. Certainly he has arrived in

Saskatchewan, his adopted province, where, as Minister of Agriculture, he has brought a scientific cast of mind and an outlook wholly new to the provincial administration of agricultural matters.

Taggart is that kind of man, rare in politics, who was sought for the job of agriculture minister. From 1921 to 1934 he had been serving as superintendent of the Swift Current experimental farm, comparatively an obscure post, and with no thought of treading the thorny road of politics. But his work must have had something to win attention, for when Hon. James G. Gardiner, now federal Minister of Agriculture, then leader of the Saskatchewan Liberal Opposition, was shaping his party for the 1934 assault on the Conservative government, he pressed Taggart to run as a Liberal in Swift Current riding. That in itself was not unusual but it is related that Gardiner assured Taggart of the portfolio of agriculture.

TAGGART ran. Taggart won. And Taggart within six weeks after the election became Minister of Agriculture. Inexperienced in politics and governmental administration, Taggart made good at once. So well has he done his job that he came to be regarded as one of the leading men of ability, if not the best, in the Saskatchewan government. And Saskatchewan believes that if the Liberal party were to choose a new chief, it would do well in putting the toga on Taggart's shoulders.

But that is looking ahead. Taggart in his tenure of office in Saskatchewan has, with a minimum of politics, with cool reason and forethought, put his brains and his weight to establishing long range viewpoints to Saskatchewan agriculture.

Taggart has not done as much as he hoped. He would be the first man to admit that. It was his luck to become minister at the depth of the decade of drouth and depression which hit the West's prairie areas so hard, and when there was but one problem, a mighty one, relief. The time and the province's purse were not suitable to making changes. In spite of that, Taggart has done a good deal in the way of establishing forward policies, such as taking poor crop land out of production and turning it into community pastureland, and also in matters of agricultural co-ordination.

TAGGART has undoubtedly become the best known provincial Minister of Agriculture in Canada. His scientific outlook and training have been the means of bringing him invitations to speak at many gatherings, among them the Canadian Institute of Politics and Economics at Lake Couchiching, Ont. He has become an ambassador of agricultural goodwill across Canada, with his oft-expressed view that easterners should know more of the farming problems of the West and that the West should try to understand the eastern viewpoint.

In politics, a profession often given to heat and generalities, Taggart is as fresh and sharp as a knife blade. He analyzes carefully, obtains the facts, and speaks undogmatically. His speeches in the provincial legislature have carried weight and won wide appreciation for their cool factual appraisals.

NOVA SCOTIAN by birth, and nearly educated in that Maritime province, Taggart got his agricultural training in the Truro Agricultural College and later the Guelph, Ont., Agricultural College, where he graduated in 1912 as bachelor of science in agriculture. Then he served for a short time as an Ontario district agricultural representative in Frontenac County.

Next year found him in Alberta,

first at the Vermilion Agricultural School, then the Olds Agricultural School, and then back again to Vermilion as principal. In 1921 he put in nine months in charge of a motor company's tractor school. Then came the opening at the Swift Current experimental farm, the job that was to provide him the springboard to politics.

In 1939, when the federal government looked for a man to head the Canadian Bacon Board, important link in the business of feeding Britain, they did not look far. Taggart was their choice. The chairman-

ship of the Bacon Board, undoubtedly, was the stepping stone to his new job of food controller.

Canadians may well keep their eyes on Taggart. He is a pioneer of the new type of government administrator, the scientifically trained man, who in these coming years of complex governmental controls, is going to share more and more in the handling of the Dominion's business.

In the words of one of Taggart's Saskatchewan cabinet colleagues, now a member of the judiciary, it is: "Watch Taggart. He's a coming man in Canada."

J. Gordon Taggart, now Dominion Food Controller, is a scientific agriculturist by training and the best known of provincial Ministers of Agriculture. Well informed observers consider him to be one of Canada's most promising younger politicians.



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THE U.S. SCENE

Who Will Watch the Watchdog?

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

Washington, D.C.—

A FREE press is and has always been one of the principal watchdogs of American democracy. As such it has been growling dutifully at the government, especially since the entry of America into the war, and I dare say the growling has kept the government both nimble and nervous. This is all to the good. But a situation has now developed which calls for the pertinent query: Who is going to watch the watchdog?

I refer to the bitter complaint by the press that Washington is not giving the people all the dreadful facts about the war and is thereby promoting a dangerous state of complacency. If I may make so bold, I should like to observe that the guiltiest party in sugar-coating the news is the American press and also (from scant observation) Canadian journalism.

In other words, our democratic press is a prime example of that strange individual whose right hand knoweth not what its left hand doeth. Instead of complaining about government promoting complacency, the editorial growlers should pay more attention to what their front-page screamers are doing.

After all, the government is not suppressing the bitter news. The fall of Singapore, Churchill's sombre speech of last Sunday, the reverse in Libya, the escape of the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau—these events speak for themselves. They should be enough to melt complacency in a pool of cold sweat.

If these events have not sufficed to destroy complacency, it is because the front pages have always accompanied them with a little sweet sedative. The smallest allied accomplishment has been magnified in the press far beyond its significance. Sometimes an heroic defeat for our men has been turned into an important victory by a misleading headline. There is the classic example of a Washington daily which, a few hours before the fall of Manila, carried this headline: "Japs in Luzon Dying Like Flies!" The editorial page of this particular newspaper is among the foremost growlers against public complacency.

We have also the example of the recent raid by the American Navy on the Gilbert and Marshall Islands. Judging by the newspapers, this raid more than avenged Pearl Harbor. "Sixteen Japanese Warships Destroyed!" screamed the headlines. Technically, this is true (if one includes motorboats), but we have the bitter truth stuck deep in the editorial section of last Sunday's *New York Times* in which Mr. Hanson Baldwin writes the raid "is not to be in any way compared in its results with the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor."

A thousand other examples could be given here of the almost criminal enthusiasm of those who make the choice of news, position and headline on the front pages of our unencumbered press.

The press must make its choice between telling the truth in its proper perspective, and selling an extra edition to a depressed citizen in search of a lift.

MR. HEPBURN'S FEAT: It would be nice if Mr. Hepburn's bright little escapade of last week could be laughed off and dismissed merely as part of the price we have to pay for having an aggressive prankster in a responsible position. In trying to be as lively as possible on all occasions, Mr. Hepburn has provided the Dominion with a few guffaws and not a few headaches, the most violent of which is his current criticism of the United States Navy.

I fear, however, that this one is not to be laughed off so easily. A lot of people I know in New York and Washington are laughing very bitterly and they show no sign of stopping. I have tried to explain to some anxious inquirers that Mr. Hepburn is merely premier of Ontario and as such he has no more control over our war policies than have the Dionne quintuplets. This does not go over well, because a day previous I was dismissing the rioting of a few Montreal students as being of no great significance.

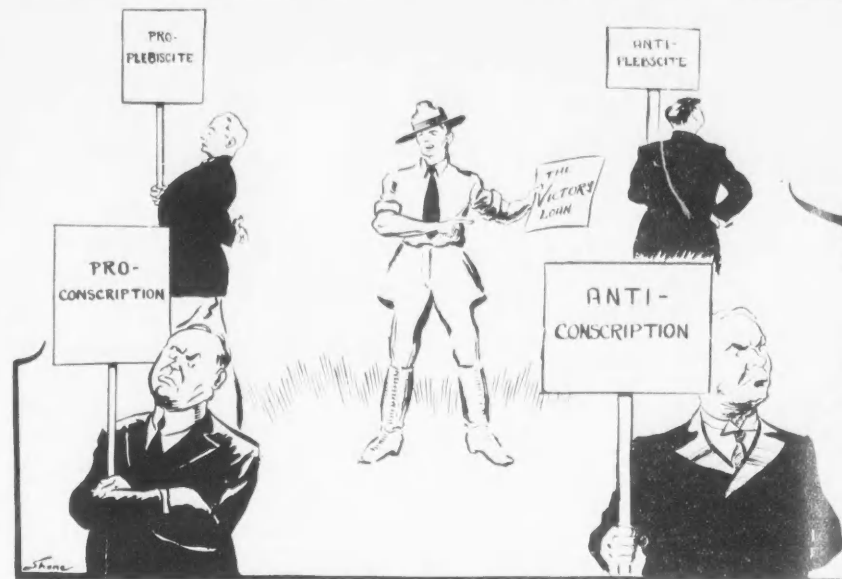
Mr. Hepburn has accomplished one thing. He has become a celebrity. The *New York Post's* cartoon pays him the tribute of identifying his caricature merely by "Hepburn." He is front page stuff. Everybody knows him. What he can do with this fame I do not know, except possibly that he can get a vaudeville booking some day.

ANOTHER story about Canada was featured in the newspapers and on the radio last week. It was about riots in Montreal on the question of conscription. This story was accompanied by long articles on the history of the conscription issue.

These events point up once again the lack of an adequate information bureau for Canada in the United States. The extent of the Dominion's war effort has been all but buried under a heap of spectacular but essentially unimportant events such as the Hepburn speeches and the student disturbances in Montreal. It requires press agency of a skillful sort to counteract these headlines.



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Portrait of Dominion Food Controller

BY H. H. KRITZWISER

This brief sketch of J. Gordon Taggart tells of the rapid rise of the man who is now entrusted with the highly responsible duties of Dominion Food Controller.

A national figure at 49, those who know Mr. Taggart best are sure that he is, as yet, only at the beginning of a brilliant career.

J. Gordon Taggart, now Dominion Food Controller, is a scientific agriculturist by training and the best known of provincial Ministers of Agriculture. Well informed observers consider him to be one of Canada's most promising younger politicians.

ONLY seven years ago J. Gordon Taggart was an employee of the federal government—superintendent of the Dominion experimental farm at Swift Current. He was a good superintendent, and he knew his job, that of a scientific agriculturist.

Today, he is again in the employ of the federal government but in a post of far greater responsibility and magnitude—that of Dominion Food Controller, one of the new and important executive jobs which have been created under Canada's new economic experiment, wartime price control.

Taggart at 49 is rated by many as one of the coming men of Canadian politics. Certainly he has arrived in

Saskatchewan, his adopted province, where, as Minister of Agriculture, he has brought a scientific cast of mind and an outlook wholly new to the provincial administration of agricultural matters.

Taggart is that kind of man, rare in politics, who was sought for the job of agriculture minister. From 1921 to 1934 he had been serving as superintendent of the Swift Current experimental farm, comparatively an obscure post, and with no thought of treading the thorny road of politics. But his work must have had something to win attention, for when Hon. James G. Gardiner, now federal Minister of Agriculture, then leader of the Saskatchewan Liberal Opposition, was shaping his party for the 1934 assault on the Conservative government, he pressed Taggart to run as a Liberal in Swift Current riding. That in itself was not unusual but it is related that Gardiner assured Taggart of the portfolio of agriculture.

TAGGART ran. Taggart won. And Taggart within six weeks after the election became Minister of Agriculture. Inexperienced in politics and governmental administration, Taggart made good at once. So well has he done his job that he came to be regarded as one of the leading men of ability, if not the best, in the Saskatchewan government. And Saskatchewan believes that if the Liberal party were to choose a new chief, it would do well in putting the toga on Taggart's shoulders.

But that is looking ahead. Taggart in his tenure of office in Saskatchewan has, with a minimum of politics, with cool reason and forethought, put his brains and his weight to establishing long range viewpoints to Saskatchewan agriculture.

Taggart has not done as much as he hoped. He would be the first man to admit that. It was his luck to become minister at the depth of the decade of drouth and depression which hit the West's prairie areas so hard, and when there was but one problem, a mighty one, relief. The time and the province's purse were not suitable to making changes. In spite of that, Taggart has done a good deal in the way of establishing forward policies, such as taking poor crop land out of production and turning it into community pastureland, and also in matters of agricultural co-ordination.

TAGGART has undoubtedly become the best known provincial Minister of Agriculture in Canada. His scientific outlook and training have been the means of bringing him invitations to speak at many gatherings, among them the Canadian Institute of Politics and Economics at Lake Couchiching, Ont. He has become an ambassador of agricultural goodwill across Canada, with his oft-expressed view that easterners should know more of the farming problems of the West and that the West should try to understand the eastern viewpoint.

In politics, a profession often given to heat and generalities, Taggart is as fresh and sharp as a knife blade. He analyzes carefully, obtains the facts, and speaks undogmatically. His speeches in the provincial legislature have carried weight and won wide appreciation for their cool factual appraisals.

NOVA SCOTIAN by birth, and nearly educated in that Maritime province, Taggart got his agricultural training in the Truro Agricultural College and later the Guelph, Ont., Agricultural College, where he graduated in 1912 as bachelor of science in agriculture. Then he served for a short time as an Ontario district agricultural representative in Frontenac County.

Next year found him in Alberta,

first at the Vermilion Agricultural School, then the Olds Agricultural School, and then back again to Vermilion as principal. In 1921 he put in nine months in charge of a motor company's tractor school. Then came the opening at the Swift Current experimental farm, the job that was to provide him the springboard to politics.

In 1939, when the federal government looked for a man to head the Canadian Bacon Board, important link in the business of feeding Britain, they did not look far. Taggart was their choice. The chairman-

ship of the Bacon Board, undoubtedly, was the stepping stone to his new job of food controller.

Canadians may well keep their eyes on Taggart. He is a pioneer of the new type of government administrator, the scientifically trained man, who in these coming years of complex governmental controls, is going to share more and more in the handling of the Dominion's business.

In the words of one of Taggart's Saskatchewan cabinet colleagues, now a member of the judiciary, it is: "Watch Taggart. He's a coming man in Canada."

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been announced by E. J. T.
manager and director. Mr. S.
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A CASUAL observer of today's sports pages might have some justification for coming to the conclusion that nine out of every ten recruits joining the armies of the United Nations today are professional athletes. And even if the figures are wrong, the idea is pretty sound. Some of the best people are doing it. Hockey has taken a beating in the last month or so, to such an extent that the Boston Bruins may well live in history as the first casualties of the war on American soil. The boys from the big leagues are dropping faster than pop flies, so fast that the harassed manager is liable to find his entire infield gone if he so much as turns around. The story is the

same in most other sports. Any regiment worthy of the name could beat the Toronto Maple Leafs at hockey or baseball right now, and if the tendency continues they'll have to hold the World Series at Camp Dix and play off for the Stanley Cup at Petawawa.

This would be all very well if it could truthfully be said that the sporting world's loss was the army's or navy's or air force's gain, but this is not strictly true. There is no reason to believe that a man who has heaved coal all his life will be any less adept at shouldering a rifle than Bobby Bauer, or that a bank clerk can't handle a dial sight at least as expertly as Joe Louis. Now look at

WORLD OF SPORT

Olympic Games, Modern Style

BY KIMBALL McILROY

it the other way. The coal heaver probably couldn't stand up on a pair of skates and the bank clerk would look as much out of place in a ring as Phil Scott.

There's no justice in it. A lot of

talent is being wasted. And none of the armed force's brain trusts appear to be doing anything about it. This is a situation which should not be allowed to continue.

Take the late Kraut Line, erstwhile prides of Mr. Ross and a number of Boston fans. Imagine them in Libya. What a waste of peculiarly specialized abilities! What use a pair of skates, even roller skates, in the desert? The boys wouldn't even be a match for the Italians, who are accustomed to having the heat turned on them. On the other hand let us suppose that all the hockey players were gathered together into one regiment and each one given a rifle. Let us suppose that by a teasing retreat a large body of the enemy could be lured out onto the frozen surface of a lake. It must be happening lots of times in Russia. The result would be a rout of impressive dimensions. If it wasn't, it would be because the boys couldn't shoot, in which case they could be supplied with hockey sticks instead of rifles and given a couple of referees to egg them on. A cardinal principle of strategy is to make the best use of the material at hand. What we need is more generals with imagination.

Ballplayers, Too

These baseball players. They present pathetic spectacles toting machine guns around and trying to look as if they knew what to do with them. They've been training for years with balls and bats and gloves. Why not give them a chance to show what they can do? There isn't a big league catcher worthy of the name who hasn't engaged in the old publicity stunt of catching a ball tossed from the Washington Monument, an aeroplane (even Babe Ruth once caught one tossed from a plane, and you know how fast he was on his feet), or some other high place. Why train a lot of people to watch for incendiary bombs who couldn't get out of the way of a falling snowflake when we've got all these catchers around who could not only watch for them, but catch them and toss them down into the street.

A good trench mortar can heave a bomb a couple of thousand yards, but nobody has much fun making it work. Design a bomb like a baseball, though, give Hank Greenburg a supply of them and a bat and tell him to pretend he's knocking flies to the outfield, and a quarter-mile of

enemy trenches will be rendered rapidly untenable.

Anti-tank defence is a constant source of worry to any high command. You can do all sorts of things to them, like digging big holes or planting mines or shooting at them with a variety of guns, and nothing much happens. The tank, however, is like the turtle—mighty ineffective when it's on its back. The gunners can't shoot when they're upside down and even if they could they wouldn't feel much like doing it and anyway the tank's mobility is considerably curtailed.

Grief for Enemy Tanks

At the same time, the ranks of the average unit are cluttered up with a lot of big boys who used to be highly limemen and who can't forget their old habits of making interference, even on the parade ground. They'd rather be pushing the charging machine around some October campus. Everyone knows that the way to get a tank is to sneak up on it as if it were a snipe. The trouble is that you usually sneak up nice and close and then sit unhappily wondering what to do next. You can't just shove your fist through a tank the way you can a paper bag.

Teams of these ex-linemen, though, could make a tank's life miserable. They could lie in wait in ditches and behind hedges. When a tank came along they could pop out at a given signal—preferably prefaced by a series of numbers put their broad shoulders against the tank's sides, and give a big push. If the idea worked it would put an end to the tank as a serious threat in modern warfare.

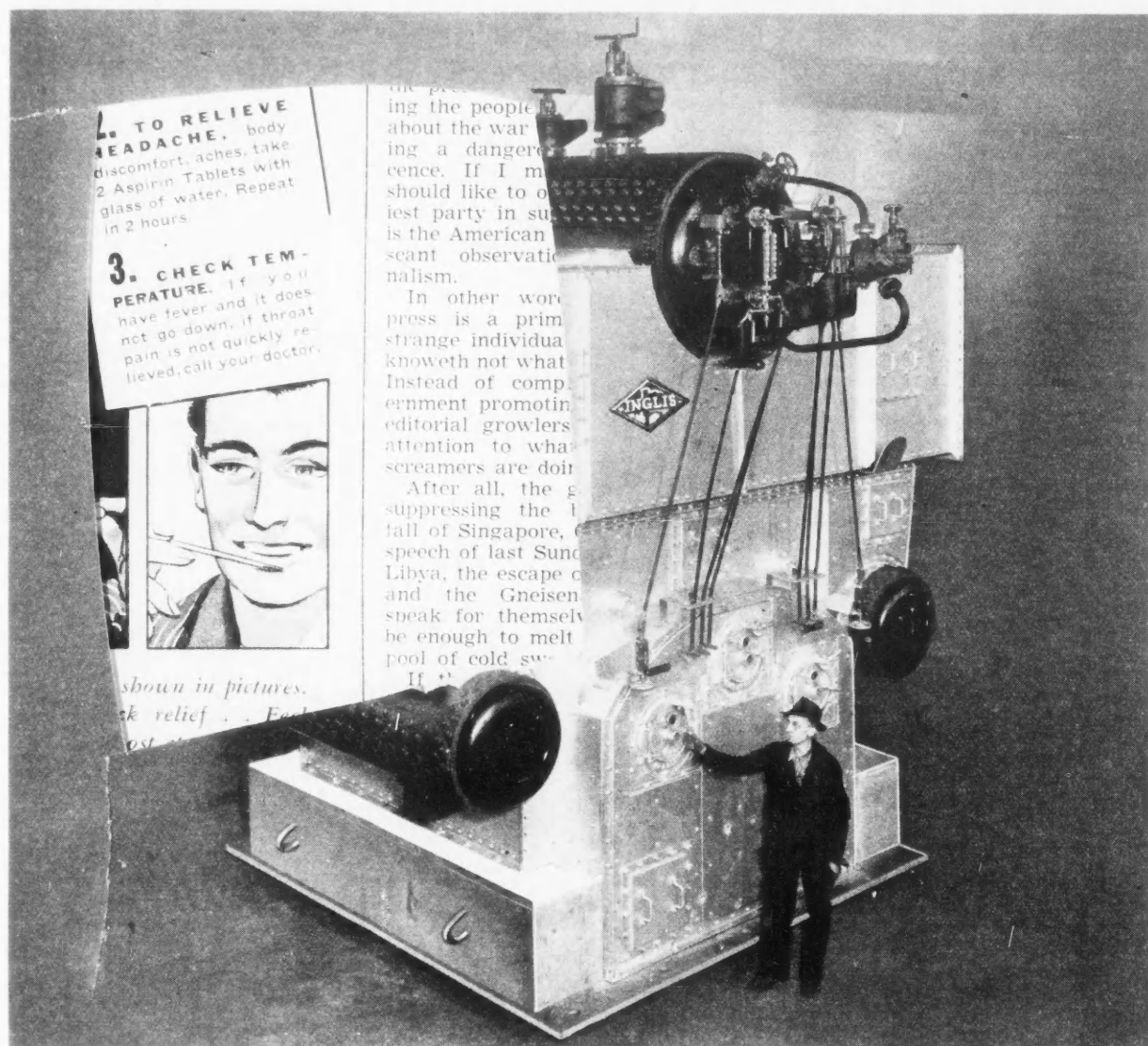
The possibilities are unlimited. The surface hasn't even been scratched. One of the most troublesome tactical problems which arises in any conflict with the Italians, for example, is the utter inability of the average Tommy to catch them. If Duce's opinion to the contrary, his boys aren't a lot of little Achilles and it has not been found effective merely to shoot whenever a heel appears momentarily out of the dust. A special battalion of track men, trained especially to pursue and catch Italians, would solve this difficulty. They wouldn't need weapons—just a pair of track pants and some running shoes.

There would be a place for everyone, and everyone would be happy at his work. Even the ping-pong players. The spot for them should be immediately apparent. Remember those rugby players? They've turned the tank upside down and there they've stopped. If the crew don't want to come out, they may stubbornly decide that they can sit inside just as long as the boys can sit outside.

This is where a couple of ping-pong artists come in. They simply set up their net on the tank's broad bottom and start to play.

Anyone who can stand the sound of a ping-pong ball for more than ten minutes is dead, and if he isn't he wishes he was.

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THE LAST WORD IN NAVAL CONSTRUCTION are the large and small ships in Canada's new Navy. Canadian-built, Canadian-equipped, Canadian-manned. In many of them steam-power is generated by INGLIS-Yarrow Boilers like the above built by John Inglis Co. Limited, Toronto. They are masterpieces of marine engineering.



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LONDON LETTER

More Water in Britain's Beer

BY P. O'D.

statue at Charing Cross, where the Jacobites still lay their wreaths on the anniversary of his death, is that of rather a dumpy little man, with legs far too short for his body. But what of it?

Vandyke painted him as we like to think of him, handsome and gracious and a king every inch of him. And that, no doubt, is the way Vandyke saw him. That is the way he saw nearly all his subjects. He had the ennobling eye. He was a great gentleman as well as a great painter, and he lived and painted like a gentleman.

By way of celebrating this tercentenary of Vandyke's death, a memorial exhibition is being held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. Unfortunately and inevitably, it is little more than a display of reproductions. The originals of the portraits are far too precious to be risked all in one place like that, for some Nazi evangelist to drop a cultural bomb upon them. Even so the exhibition is a very comprehensive and interesting one.

Peripatetic Theatre

A young officer of my acquaintance was boasting not long ago of the excellent performance he had just witnessed of one of Noel Coward's plays, "Private Lives." From what he said I gathered that it was a first-rate show, well played, well produced, the sort of thing people pay quite a lot of money to see in London. And it had cost my young friend nothing at all. He had not even had to go to the theatre. The theatre had come to him.

One evening two large vans drove up to the country house where he and some 30 or so other officers are billeted. Stagehands erected a stage in the large dining-room, curtains and backdrops were put in position, scenery was set, and in apparently no time the performance was in full swing, to the delight of the audience of about 100 that had crowded in to see it.

Then, the play over, the stagehands packed the scenery and properties into the vans, the company had a bite of supper, waved goodbye to their grateful hosts, and started back

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once more on the 50-mile drive to their headquarters. And they were doing just that, night after night!

It sounds like a sort of peripatetic miracle, but it is all in the night's work for ENSA—otherwise the Entertainments National Service Association. And it is going on, not only all over the British Isles, but also in places as distant as Iceland and Gibraltar, West Africa and the Middle East.

All this amazing and beneficent organization has grown from a chat around a breakfast table one Sunday morning, not long after poor Mr. Chamberlain had come back from Munich with Hitler's promise of peace. A party of theatrical people sat discussing the possibility of war, and what the people of their profession could and should do to help entertain the boys of the Army and Air Force.

They planned well. The war was hardly more than one week old before ENSA gave its first performance. By Sept. 11, 1939, Drury Lane Theatre was taken over as the headquarters of the organization. A fortnight later there were 12 fully equipped concert parties on the road. Now, as its organizers boast, it numbers

its members by the thousand, its performances by the ten thousand, and its audiences by the million—about 50,000,000 in two years, they say! It is truly an amazing record.

Old Silver

Now that money is so scarce and getting even scarcer, the odd feature is that people are spending so much in the sales rooms—chiefly on things which, whatever their beauty and interest, are of no particular use. Certainly not needed now, when you might expect people to be cutting down as much as possible on their possessions and expenditure, instead of adding to them. But perhaps they think they ought to put what spare money they have into something solid before the tax-collector scoops the lot. A patriotic glow is bright and pleasant, but a solitaire diamond lasts longer.

One of the things that people are

said to be collecting is old silver—and lovely stuff it is, too! But, however lovely and however historic, silver porringers of Charles II and silver pilgrim-bottles of James II can hardly be regarded as war-time necessities. The porringer brought £1,900 recently at Christies, and the pair of pilgrim-bottles £1,000. Incidentally, a pilgrim-bottle is a bottle with lugs and chains by which it could be suspended from the waist—a water-bottle, I suppose, though some of the pilgrims may have had better luck.

These were two of the items at the Rothermere sale of Old English silver, which realized in all something like £30,000. Quite a lot of it was bought for America—which must have caused the exchange-control department to rub its hands very cheerfully—but most of it by local buyers. And amateurs at that, not the usual sort of collector and speculator. Just people who love old silver, and who have decided that it is a good investment, the sort of thing you can put your money into and hope some day to get it back.

An interesting feature of the Rothermere sale was that a good many of the articles brought in very much more than they cost back in the boom-times of the 'twenties. The late Lord Rothermere was evidently a very shrewd judge and buyer.



HUGH G. SMITH

Whose appointment as secretary of The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto has been announced by E. J. Tucker, general manager and director. Mr. Smith, a native of Scotland, served in the navy in the last war and has been connected with the gas company since his coming to Canada in 1920. Lately he has been chief accountant.

the "Magic Mineral" is

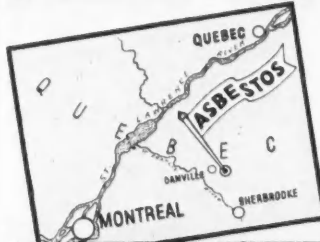


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Illustrations by courtesy of Ealing Studios, England, from the motion picture, "SHIPS WITH WINGS".

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Think of it, a sweet tomato with many fruits exceeding 12% sugar. Nothing like it ever before. Note the beauty and symmetry of the long racemes of fruit, often two feet in length. Smaller than regular tomatoes, but their superb sweetness and appearance make the Sugar Tomato the finest vegetable introduction in years. Bears enormously and is in a distinct class for dainty dishes, salads, sauces, juice, etc. Irresistible. Be first to have it. Order now. Pkt. of 100 seeds 15c 2 pkts. 25c; 1/4 oz. 65c (post-paid).
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Why put up with misery of stiff, grinding cold-weather joints in cold weather? Here's fast relief for those shooting pains!

Tiny blood vessels feed certain lubricating fluids into joints. But when extreme cold strikes, the blood vessels constrict and the flow of these fluids diminishes. Your joints stiffen and hurt. You can't get about without pain.

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Athlete's Foot,
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THE RECORD REVIEW

No Axe To Grind

BY JOHN WATSON

WITH recorded music playing a greater role than ever before in the cultural life of all classes of people, it is only fitting that a critical journal like SATURDAY NIGHT should pay some attention to the best of the new recordings and offer opinions for the guidance of the record buyer. It must be remembered that these are only opinions—expressed by a critic who, in common with other mortals, has his limitations and his stubborn prejudices. However, SATURDAY NIGHT has no musical axe to grind. Our job is neither to praise nor to blame, but only to examine, on the basis of our considered judgment, the merits and faults of new recordings as they make their appearance on the market. Here-with, then, our first contribution.

MOZART—Sonata in D Major
Sonata in F Major
Played by Robert Casadesu
Columbia—D98 6 sides

Mozart at his best in a scholarly performance by a great master of classical interpretation. Mr. Casadesu plays Mozart with reverent understanding. His brilliant technical facility, his flair for delicate shading and subtle nuance and, above all, his superb restraint do ample justice to the music of a sunlit age. Much credit goes to Columbia for a superb recording that cap-

tures all the clear, limpid tones of the piano. A "must" for the serious collector.

ALBAN BERG—Concerto for Violin and Orchestra
Played by Louis Krasner and the Cleveland Orchestra under Artur Rodzinski
Columbia—D98 6 sides

A work once considered too difficult for human skill is at last given fluent performance by a brilliant artist. Here is a fascinating example of what many critics say will be the basis of the music of the future—Arnold Schonberg's 12-note atonal scale. As rigid in its melodic structure as a Mozart Sonata, this weirdly sensual concerto will strike the average ear as a maze of tortured melodies and strident bowing. Truth to tell, I think it is bound to exasperate any but the most sophisticated student, yet continual listening will provide boundless intellectual reward. The technical demands upon the soloist are colossal and Mr. Krasner performs his Herculean task with magnificent aplomb. Mr. Rodzinski makes a competent job of an extremely economical orchestral score. The recording is good, for the most part, with one or two slightly muddy spots. If you can still enjoy the *Blue Danube* don't bother with this one.

BRAHMS—Variations on a Theme by Paganini
Played by Egon Petri
Columbia—J76 4 sides

I doubt whether Brahms' colossal set of baroque variations on the rollicking theme of Paganini will ever be perfectly recorded. Certainly, this pressing is far from satisfactory. The performer attacks his subject with terrifying enthusiasm but concert-goers who have had the pleasure of hearing Horowitz or Poldi Mildner perform this work will hardly be content with Mr. Petri's effort. Best results are achieved in the lighter, more whimsical moments, but even here there is a noticeable lack of subtlety. The recording is inclined to be a trifle dull and fuzzy throughout.

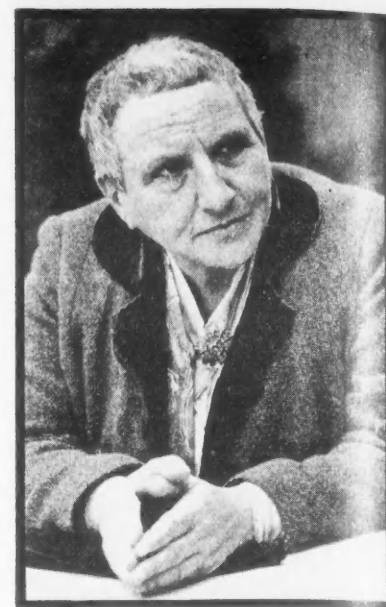
XANGO—An African Chant, and MICHEU BANJO—A Creole Song
Sung by Roland Hayes
Columbia C10096 2 10" sides

An indispensable item for the serious collector of folk-music. Sung by a great negro artist whose voice, in

defiance of the years, retains its youthful buoyancy. Brilliant piano accompaniments. Highly recommended.

PONS-KOSTELANETZ CONCERT
Lily Pons with Andre Kostelanetz' Orchestra
Columbia D100 8 sides

An eskimo-pie concert by the Orson Welles of music and his lark-voiced wife. Spirited playing by a masterful group of musicians who whip a team of almost-forgotten warhorses into some semblances of life. Miss Pons sings with the graceful facility of one used to far greater things. Mr. Kostelanetz forsakes his chromium-plated arrangements in favor of straightforward orchestrations. On the whole, light music extremely well handled. Warhorses include: Dancing Doll, Home Sweet Home, Song of India, Russian Nightingale (Miss Pons); Liebestraum, Prelude in C sharp Minor, Valse Triste, Minuet in G (Mr. Kostelanetz solo).



Miss Gertrude Stein, one of the most discussed of living authors, celebrated her 68th birthday early this month. Although her own works are generally considered to be curiosities of literature, she has exercised a strong influence upon many of the leading authors of today.

ART AND ARTISTS

Canadian Group Has Brilliant Show

BY KENNETH DAWSON

THE 1942 Exhibition of the Canadian Group of Painters opened at the Toronto Art Gallery last week. This is a fairly large show and a brilliant one. It speaks well for the standards of the Group that so interesting a collection could be made when its best-known artists are so poorly represented—Arthur Lismer, A. Y. Jackson and Bertram Brooker are not at their best here, despite Jackson's "Lake in the Hills"; Charles Comfort and Emily Carr exhibit only one canvas each, as do Kathleen Daly, George Pepper and A. J. Casson. Lawren Harris has two admirable abstractions, but no example of the work on which his fame is founded.

John Alfsen, although he has sent in only two canvases, has extended his palette. His "Nude" glows with color. Charles Comfort's picture "Primavera," a nude figure in a landscape, has great distinction, while George Pepper in "The Naval Club Fire" shows surprising vivacity. B.

Coghill Haworth has three pictures, very lively in color, with a tasteful dash of Dali, while Peter Haworth has forgotten those clouds, and painted two well-built landscapes in his dry keen color. Paraskeva Clark has an amazing study of "Snow in the Backyards" and a beautifully patterned "October Rose."

Kathleen Daly and André Bieler exhibit large figure studies on rural themes, Bieler's showing classic tendencies, Daly's a rather sketchy technique. Caven Atkin shows three strongly-patterned paintings—"Hockey Mée," "Woman Descending Stairs" and a largish "Still Life" reminiscent of Braque. Carl Schaefer is represented by four paintings, three landscapes and "Firewood," a study of logs, very interesting in color and surface contrasts. His work has broadened, and, with increased authority, become more casual.

For color, no painting in the show can touch Alfred Pellin's "Les Pensées," while for sly humor no one excels another guest, P. H. Grey. We noticed his "Listening to Music" and were a little puzzled. Was the quaintness unconscious? It seemed as serious as Holgate's "Portrait of a Naturalist" or Jack Nichol's excessively dreary "Refugees," which were nearby.

In such subtle company Mabel Lockerby, Pegi McLeod and Fred Hagan seem a little forced. Hagan's "A Christmas Carol" is heavily sarcastic, Mabel Lockerby exhibits a cat-fixation that screams for comment, while Mrs. McLeod has yet to learn that to project even the best idea, a painting must be sound.

The paintings are, on the whole, delightful—Murray Bonnycastle's "Park Scene," Louise Gadbois' "La Lecture," Sarah Robertson's three small canvases, Jack Humphrey's oddly matter-of-fact paintings, so modern in workmanship, to name some typical pieces. John Hall and Marion Scott are "stronger" in feeling perhaps, but most pleasant. Yvonne Housser would have been most decidedly "strong" in "1937" if it had been four times its present size, as now its impact is lost in its intricacy.

Louis Muhlstuck gives us two delightfully wistful paintings—"Old Tree" and "A Sunny Afternoon"—while Isobel McLaughlin is very stylish in "City Symphony" and "Frog Pond." There are many Abstractions, of which one can only say that they fit well into this smart, sane exhibition.

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Riots, 1918 and 1942

BY B. K. SANDWELL

fluence than outside the bars." And in the parliamentary debate on April 5 Sir Wilfrid Laurier, reported by Sir Robert, "expressed a strong opinion that the rioting . . . was not due to Quebec men but to some secret association which emanated from the scum of Montreal," and also said that the disturbance was largely due to the men who were entrusted with the duty of enforcing the Military Service Act.

IT IS useless to blink the fact that a large part of the French population of Canada still considers that these riots were justified, upon the ground that the union of dissident Liberals with the Conservative party, which enabled the resultant Government to go to the polls with every assurance of success, could not have been brought about without the amazing manipulation of the popular vote by the Wartime Elections Act, under which a great number of pre-

vious electors were disfranchised, women relatives of members of the services (but no other women) were given the vote, and the votes of persons in the forces were assigned to no particular constituency but handed to the Returning Officer to distribute wherever he thought they would do the most good. I do not propose to assert in this article that these proceedings were unjustified in the special circumstances; that is a matter upon which any Canadian is competent to form his own opinion. But it is beyond doubt that many French-Canadians considered and still consider them unjustified, and consequently feel that conscription was imposed upon them by an illegitimate manoeuvre with which the name of Mr. Meighen is permanently associated; and these persons are naturally apprehensive of a repetition of the manoeuvre.

THE plebiscite, unless it should produce a majority opposed to conscription, will have the inevitable effect of compelling the opponents of conscription, in whatever racial, geographical or economic division of the country they find themselves, to admit that they can refuse to accept conscription only on the terms of denying the right of the majority to rule. There will be an element in the province of Quebec which will deny the right of the majority in Canada as a whole to rule Quebec in this matter, on the ground that it is "a matter of life and death" for the French-Canadian people. But it will be a very much smaller element than that which would deny the right of a coalition Government to rule Quebec in this matter without the support of a single French-Canadian member, which is the project contemplated by the plebiscite's opponents. It has been made pretty clear that

a policy of mere opposition to the plebiscite is not going to get anybody very far in politics in the next two months; would it not be wise and patriotic to settle down to the business of getting the largest possible vote for conscription when the plebiscite is held? . . . And to recognize that in the meantime people in Quebec, and even in other provinces, have a perfect right to vote against conscription (though not to riot against it), and will not necessarily be unpatriotic, though doubtless very unwise, in doing so?

MENTAL CRUELTY

WHEN you lie there wishing that you could sleep
And refuse to descend to counting sheep.

When the tick of the clock is maddening
And you feel the wrinkles gathering

When your mind revolves in endless review
Of silly trifles, while next to you

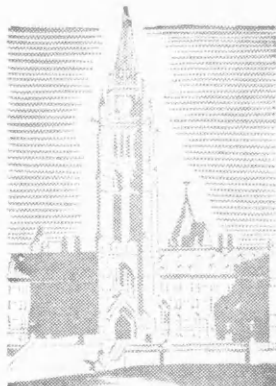
Your husband sleeps a sleep serene—
... Isn't he mean?

MAY RICHSTONE.

THE very regrettable rioting which took place in Montreal last week may be set down with a good deal of confidence as brought about largely by the effort of Mr. Meighen and his associates to "head off" the plebiscite program of the Dominion Government, which is in essence a program for bringing overseas compulsory service into effect with the minimum disturbance to Quebec feeling. The South York campaign was bound to bring back into the mind of Quebec a very lively recollection of the part which Mr. Meighen played in the coalition of 1917 and the formation of the Union Government containing only two French-Canadian members, the Hon. P. E. Blondin and the Hon. Albert Seigney, neither of whom could be described as enjoying the confidence of the French-Canadian electorate since they were both defeated in the general election of December 17 of that year. It was Mr. Meighen who designed the Wartime Elections Act which secured the victory in that election of a House of Commons favorable to the Union Government, with French Quebec practically solid in opposition. The prospect of his return to active political life in circumstances so closely similar to those of 1917, and with a program of National Government for the same purposes, was bound to excite a good deal of agitation in French-Canadian circles.

THE actual disorder in Montreal seems to have been the work almost entirely of persons under 25 years of age, many of whom are supposed to have been students of the Université de Montréal. It is not to be imagined, however, that it was these young men who set on foot the agitation of which they were merely the more enterprising and irresponsible members. The Defence of Canada League is not a league of undergraduates, and Mr. Bourassa, who was the central figure of the meeting which led to the rioting, is in his seventy-fifth year. There was a very definite anti-Semitic character about the rioting, as was shown by the shouting against one of the chain store systems which is under Jewish ownership and by the choice of windows for breaking; and the attacks upon streetcars were a follow-up to an article strongly critical of the financial history of the Tramways Company which had appeared in an ably edited clerical review in French a few weeks earlier, and which was certainly not intended by its authors to produce just that kind of effect. The fact is that there are a good many quite mature and serious persons in French Canada today who have little realization of the dangerous nature of the popular passions that they are encouraging, and have given no thought to the consequences of a radical and violent clash between French and English-speaking Canada, such as will be inevitable if the elements follow the counsels of those who offer the more extreme leadership to each.

BARKING the causing of some \$10,000 damage to vehicles and buildings and a great deal of danger and terror to helpless women and children, the riot of last week did nothing very serious. It is just as well to remember, however, that the state of mind which it indicates can have the most disastrous consequences. The imposition of conscription in French Canada in 1917 by a Government in which French Canada had no responsible representation caused rioting in the city of Quebec on April 1, 1918, in which, in the language of Sir Robert Borden's "Memoirs," "rioters opened fire on troops, several of whom were severely wounded; four civilians were killed, many wounded and about seventy arrested. The cause for the outbreak arose out of the attempt by Dominion police to arrest certain defaulters under the Military Service Act. Captain Desrochers, who was in command, reported that the rioting could easily have been avoided if the civil authorities had cooperated with him." At the Government caucus which followed this deplorable outburst Sir Robert notes in his diary: "Several violent speeches as to Bourassa, martial law, etc. Told them that a man behind the bars sometimes has more in-



AS I SEE IT...

BY The Honourable James A. MacKinnon

MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

AS I SEE IT we must all of us play our proper part through this period of struggle and its aftermath, to help build a new world, a world in which all decent people can live and work out their individual and national destinies in peace, mutual tolerance, understanding and good-will. But even to voyage in the direction of this better state of things requires a reliable compass and a true chart. Fortunately, we are already provided with the guiding points and principles by which we, as free Canadians in a brotherhood of free nations, can steer a course towards the new world which we are hoping will be established.

Those practical points and principles are to be found embodied in the Atlantic Charter, that historic document to which our Prime Minister has so forcefully directed our attention. On the eight major points of that declaration of faith are based the aspirations of free people everywhere for a better future. This Charter sets forth the essential conditions under which all nations will share new hope in the post-war reconstructed world.

It is significant to note that one of these eight major points emphasizes the importance of the part to be played by international trade in the world of tomorrow. The fourth enumerated point calls for the equal enjoyment, by all nations, of world trade and those raw materials needed for prosperity.

Three other points have a direct relationship to this cardinal principle of free trade. The first, which declares there shall be no aggrandizement; the fourth, which insists upon a peace assuring safety and tranquility the world over; the seventh, which assures the freedom of the seas. These are, in fact, the basic conditions which must prevail if international commerce is to flourish to the advantage of all.

I have always felt confident of the vital part which trade could play in bringing nations together in closer understanding and appreciation of the contribution each could make to the general good. That feeling of confidence has been greatly strengthened by the experiences of my recent trade mission to South America. That tour was part of a program adopted by your Government to prepare Canada for the inevitable task of adjusting our national economic structure to the needs of peace. Your Government has in this way been laying the foundations for export trade which is indispensable to any such adjustment. Favourable treaties have been successfully concluded, others will be signed. Facilities for developing our foreign trade are in existence. The Government is doing its part, it will be up to Canadian business men to cultivate the increased markets which have been opened to them.

Trade was once regarded, in some misguided quarters, as a form of economic warfare and as a source of military conquest. Fortunately, that type of thinking has long been out-dated. Trade is not a war but a friendly exchange of goods. It is constructive, not destructive in character, and depends by its very nature upon peaceful conditions for its full development.

The Atlantic Charter underlines the importance of international commerce in the post-war world. When peace comes, Canada will meet the challenge of friendly competition for overseas markets. Through the intelligence, enterprise and vision of Canadians, this country will make its full and proper contribution to the stability and progress of the world, once the forces of evil have been forever defeated.

James A. MacKinnon
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

★ This article is the fourth of a series, by Canadian legislators, on matters of vital World and National interest. This series will be published in newspapers across Canada; the next to appear on March 7th, followed by others on alternate weeks thereafter.

This space is donated to Canada's United War Effort by the Hull Steel Foundries Limited

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IN WAR TIME

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW

TRANSPORTATION FOR WAR INDUSTRIES

Public Transportation must provide adequate facilities for workers to reach their place of employment quickly and as conveniently as possible.

That is the primary duty of the Transportation Commission. It is an absolutely essential part of the war effort.

WHAT ARE THE LIMITATIONS?

Here is What Authorities Say:—

On Friday, January 30th, 1942, Hon. C. D. Howe issued this statement:—

"The demands of war will not permit the diversion either of men or of materials to extending existing transportation facilities. The situation can best be met through the willingness of the public to co-operate in staggering the traffic and so reducing the load on these essential services at peak hours."

Mr. W. J. Lynch, Transit Controller, of the Department of Munitions & Supply, stated:—

"In addition to the increased load now on the transportation facilities, other factors will throw an additional burden on the transportation companies in future. These include the curtailment in the use of the private automobile, the impossibility of obtaining sufficient additional buses and tramway rolling stock, and the reduced supplies of materials, including copper and rubber, required for the repair and maintenance of both buses and street cars."

THE PRESENT POSITION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Here is What Authorities Say:—

Mr. Charles Gordon, Managing Director of the American Transit Association, stated as long ago as September, 1941:—

"A drastic shortage of public transportation facilities in many American cities is practically certain to develop this fall and winter. Unless some remedy is found, there just won't be enough street cars and buses to move all the workers and shoppers who want to ride during the rush hours. The number of people using public transportation is rising faster than transit companies can secure new vehicles to accommodate them."

Mr. W. J. Lynch, Transit Controller for Canada, stated on January 30th, 1942:—

"The transportation problem in many cities and munitions centres is becoming acute, and the chief remedy for the situation lies in the further extension of the system of staggered hours throughout business and industry."

"Despite the great increase in the wartime demands on their services, urban passenger transportation facilities have so far managed to meet the emergency. But for the future, the increasing shortages of materials and manpower, coupled

with the intensification of the industrial effort, will make their problems increasingly acute."

Competent Authorities in Akron, Ohio, the centre of the tire industry of the U.S., state:—

"It is possible and entirely probable that 25% of the 27 million passenger cars registered in the U.S.A. may be withdrawn from operation for lack of tires by January, 1943. The figure of 25% is a minimum estimate. Some say 40%."

There is no reason to think these percentages would differ in Canada.

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defence Production, stated at Chicago on February 4th, 1942:—

"When local transportation facilities are completely mobilized for defence, the civilian engaged in non-defence work may have to depend on his feet to take him places."

"Travel for mere pleasure or sight-seeing must also be curbed."

WHAT WILL IT MEAN TO YOU?

There will be a DEFINITE SHORTAGE, not of public transportation itself, but a shortage of CONVENIENT and COMFORTABLE transportation, the kind you have been used to, the kind of transportation WHEN AND WHERE YOU WANT IT.

Just as you have to get along in wartime with less sugar, less rubber, fewer radios, automobiles, silk stockings, and hundreds of other items, just when you would like them, there will be less transportation in proportion to the people who want it, and less chance of getting a comfortable ride. You may have longer to wait to even get on a car. Cars will be more crowded than ever unless you can travel in non-rush hours.

To some extent you are already experiencing this shortage now.

Will Transportation Be Rationed?

We don't expect it here, but that method is already in effect in many English cities.

Waiting for a bus or tramcar has become so long that war workers have been issued priority cards entitling them to be the first to board the vehicle when it comes along.

There has been considerable difficulty, however, in the black-out periods in enforcing this method.

What the Transportation Commission Will Do

Do our utmost to meet the increasing demands for riding, particularly from war industries.

Continue to operate in the rush hours every vehicle that can be run.

Continue to build up the service as required during mid-day and evening for those who can avoid the rush hours.

Co-operate with you in adjusting our transportation services to the needs of your business.

But Please Remember

WARTIME TRANSPORTATION WILL NOT BE PEACETIME TRANSPORTATION

TORONTO TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

How to Lengthen the Life of Automobile Tires

TODAY, more than 1,300,000 motorists throughout Canada are faced with a new war-time problem: "How can I lengthen the life of my tires?"

Ever since the sale of new tires was restricted to a few "eligible vehicles," business has boomed in the re-tread shops. The demand for used tires and tubes has threatened to exhaust available supplies. Tire thefts have become commonplace.

So acute is the shortage of rubber that the average motorist will probably not be able to buy new tire replacements until long after the war is ended. It is obvious, too, that any car or truck becomes practically useless without four serviceable tires and tubes.

Fortunately, most motorists are beginning to conserve their tires, and are eagerly seeking information on ways in which they can make their tires last the longest possible time. It is the purpose of this article to give practical and proved suggestions for the guidance of both car owners and truck operators, but first let us look at the reasons for the shortage of rubber.

All but a very small percentage of the world's crude rubber comes from plantations in the Middle East, and these plantations are now largely in enemy hands. Japan has reached out like a giant octopus to seize the Philippines, Malaya, Burma and the Netherlands Indies—all countries rich in rubber. Many plantations have been destroyed, and many others will likely be devastated before the end of the war.

It is true that other sources of rubber are being developed, in Latin America for example, but experts in Washington predict it will be years before supplies reach any great volume.

War Needs Come First

Synthetic rubber is another possibility, and this industry is rapidly expanding in the United States. Quality compares favorably with natural rubber, but it is estimated that the synthetic product will cost at least twice as much, and the output will be relatively small for some time to come.

Most important of all, both Canada and the United States require vast quantities of rubber for war purposes—mechanized units, tanks, aeroplanes and fire hose. That is why, four days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Department of

Munitions and Supply at Ottawa issued a freezing order which banned the sale of new tires and tubes. Subsequently, this restriction was lifted to some extent to permit purchases for "eligible vehicles" such as doctors' and nurses' cars, ambulances, police cars, fire trucks and certain trucks used for the most "essential services."

It is worth noting that trucks used in making deliveries to homes are generally not eligible for new tires. This suggests that many stores in the near future will have to rely on Old Dobbin to deliver the goods. In any case, customers can help a lot by carrying small parcels home.

Now let us consider how you can get the longest service and the greatest mileage from your present tires. First, you should avoid those driving habits which shorten tire life. Secondly, you should have your tires checked regularly by a competent tire dealer, and profit by his recommendations on necessary servicing and reconditioning.

Simple Driving Tips

Of course, the simplest way to make your tires last longer is to reduce your motoring to the minimum. You can easily cut down on your pleasure trips; use street cars, buses and trains more; and arrange with neighbors to pool your cars for business, shopping and golf. "Unnecessary driving is not merely wasteful; it is downright disloyal," recently declared A. H. Williamson, Controller of Supplies.

Avoid quick starts that grind off the rubber from the rear tires. Accelerate gradually and you'll save both rubber and gasoline.

Avoid high speeds. This is particularly important on rough roads and sharp turns, and in hot weather. Test drivers have proved that tires wear twice as fast at 60 miles an hour as at 40. By driving slowly, you are also less likely to have dangerous blowouts or serious accidents.

Don't make sudden stops. It's far better to "coast in" gradually, otherwise you'll scrape hundreds of miles from your tires.

Use care in parking. Tire failures are often due to bumping against the curb, scuffing and pinching the tires.

Avoid bad roads, if possible. Your car is probably built to smooth out the rough spots, but your tires take terrific punishment on chuck holes, railway tracks and loose gravel. If you can't stick to the pavements, you can at least travel slowly over unimproved roads.

Take it easy on turns and twisty roads. Speeding on curves imposes great strain on the sidewalls of your tires.

Never run on a flat. Stop right away and replace with your spare. You may ruin a tire by travelling only a short distance when it is flat.

On steep hills, use lower gears so that the engine of your car acts as a brake.

Check your tires frequently and remove stones, nails and glass which may cause punctures.

Dealer Services

To guard against the theft of your tires, it's a wise precaution to keep your car in a locked garage. Also make a record of the numbers stamped on the sidewalls of your tires for identification purposes if any of your tires are stolen.

Now we come to a discussion of the many important services which can be obtained from tire dealers, garages and service stations. You will be well advised to have experts check all your tires at regular intervals, and make necessary repairs or adjustments.

Proper inflation is highly important. Pressures should be checked at least every week, and oftener if you do much driving. Know definitely the pressures recommended for both front and rear tires; and then keep within two or three pounds of normal. Under-inflation is most serious because it weakens the walls and cords; but over-inflation causes rapid wear in the centre of the tread.

BY J. M. CROMARTY

To-day with rubber becoming scarcer than the proverbial hen's teeth, motorists are anxious to conserve their tires

J. M. Cromarty here proffers a few helpful hints on how to get more mileage out of automobile tires.

Rotating your tires is a popular method of equalizing wear on all the tires, including the spare. Wheel positions should be changed diagonally from right rear to left front, and similarly from left rear to right front. Rubber needs exercise to prevent it from deteriorating, so don't leave any tire on the spare rim for too long a time. It's a good idea to have your tires switched at least every 5,000 miles.

Re-capping is also recommended, if most of the tread rubber has been worn off. The cost is usually about half that of a new tire, and the wear is about 80% as great. It has been

estimated that only about half the tires on the road are sufficiently sound and safe to be re-capped, so care must be taken that good rubber is not thrown after bad. About five or six pounds of new rubber is required to re-cap one tire, and it is very doubtful if there will be enough "camelback" or tread rubber to provide for future needs of thousands of motorists.

Re-treading is similar to re-capping, the principal difference being that new rubber is added to the sidewalls of the tire as well as the tread. Recently the Government imposed certain restrictions which will eliminate re-treading; but re-capping will be permitted as long as material is made available for this purpose.

Re-grooving consists of re-cutting the tread to provide additional non-skid mileage when tires are worn smooth. It is essential to have an adequate thickness of tread rubber.

Brakes should be equalized if they are out of adjustment, preferably by a firm specializing in this type of work. Not only does this operation prevent uneven wear of tires, but it is a good insurance against accidents.

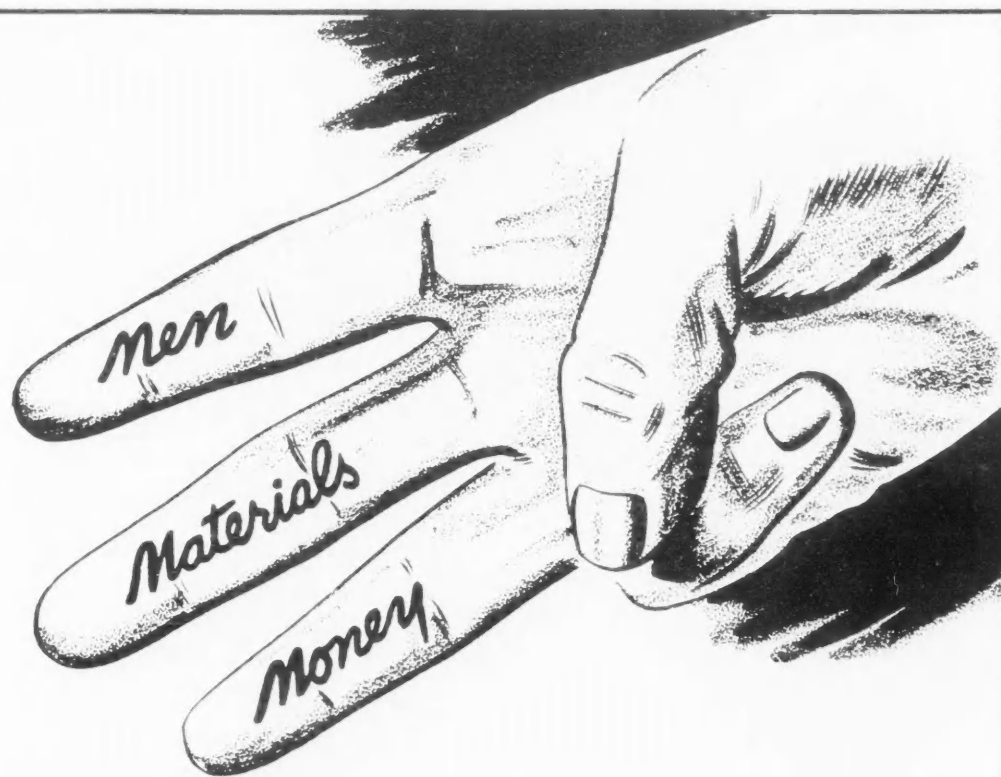
Any bruises or cuts should be repaired promptly and efficiently, so that they do not develop into more serious trouble. Don't leave in a blow-out patch but have the tire properly vulcanized.

Check wheel alignment twice a year. Tire men agree that a tire only one-half inch out of alignment will be dragged sideways 87 feet every mile, causing excessive tread wear.

Wheels out of balance are usually indicated by wavy spots of wear on the tires, and the correction is simple to make.

Conserve your tubes too. Remember that they are just as important as your tires, and replacements are just as difficult to obtain. If you suspect a leaking tube, better replace the valve core, and make sure you have valve caps all around.

By following the suggestions outlined above, you can get thousands of extra miles from your tires, and also keep your car or truck in operation for a much longer time. You'll be doing a patriotic service to your country, too, in conserving stocks of rubber which are vital to the successful conduct of the war.



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The First Canadian Flight

BY JAMES MONTAGNES

So brief is the history of flight that the first man to fly in the British Empire is still alive. He is John Alexander Douglas McCurdy, who is currently holding down an important post in the Department of Munitions and Supply in Ottawa.

Here is a record of that first flight with the comments of the times.



John Alexander Douglas McCurdy, first man to fly an airplane in the British Empire. He took off in the "Silver Dart" from Baddeck, N.S., 33 years ago this February 23. To-day he holds an important post in the Department of Munitions and Supply.

pire up to that time, since here were the headquarters of a group of four young men who have since made names in aviation history. Backed by Graham Bell, these four young men had done considerable experimenting. They were Glen H. Curtiss, Thomas Selfridge, the first man to die in an aerial accident, F. W. "Casey" Baldwin, and J. A. D. McCurdy, the youngest of the group.

First Flight

As the Silver Dart, which had been completed some months before, glided along the ice of Baddeck Bay, it gradually rose under its own power. Behind the plane, then called an aerodrome, came a small army of skaters bent on following the plane to its landing. Young and old had come to the scene armed with skates to follow in the procession the adventures of this daring young pilot. Great was their joy when McCurdy rose, flew nearly half a mile, and came down again on the ice as gently as a bird.

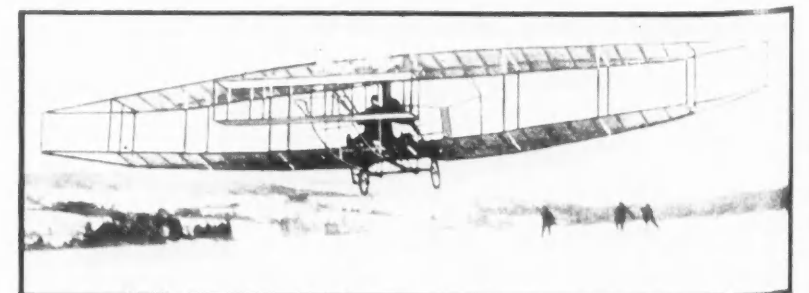
The following day a wire to the Associated Press of New York told of more success. "McCurdy made a nice flight of four and a half miles at the rate of forty miles per hour, circumnavigating, or rather circumdroming Baddeck Bay at an elevation of between forty and fifty feet in the air. At one point he crossed a tongue of land going over a tree in his way. At the lower end of the bay, finding himself too close to shore for a safe return, he came down on the ice. One of the wings was broken during the landing and a wheel was injured in skidding."

The actual records of those first flights and the texts of the telegrams sent by Dr. Bell are preserved at the Smithsonian Institute at Washington and a bound copy of the records made by the Aerial Experimenters' Association, as the group called itself, is in McCurdy's possession.

Second Flight

On March 8 the plane flew eight miles in the fast time for that day of 11 minutes and 15 seconds. Later the Silver Dart with McCurdy went to Petawawa Military Camp to show government authorities the development of aviation, but because the field was mainly used for cavalry work, the flights were not successful.

Early in 1911 McCurdy flew from Key West, Florida, to Havana, Cuba. United States destroyers were placed at ten mile intervals on the route.



J. A. D. McCurdy making the first airplane flight in the British Empire in his home-made "Silver Dart" at Baddeck, Nova Scotia, on February 23, 1909. "McCurdy made a nice flight of four and a half miles at the rate of forty miles an hour, circumnavigating, or rather circumdroming Baddeck Bay at an elevation of between forty and fifty feet in the air." On March 8 the plane flew 8 miles in the fast time for that day of 11 minutes and fifteen seconds. Later the "Silver Dart" and McCurdy went to Petawawa Military Camp to demonstrate the development of aviation.

Must they "finish the Job"?



FOR the second time in a quarter century, Canadian youth is risking its all for the right to live in freedom.

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HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO, CANADA

For years prior to the war the Russians had been fortifying their far-northern port of Murmansk, until now, according to Mr. England, it is one of the most formidable fortresses in Europe.

The Germans said they had destroyed long stretches of the vitally important railway line from Murmansk to the south, but Mr. Anthony Eden, who has lately traveled over it, says the line is in good condition and handling much traffic.

LOZOVSKY, Soviet spokesman, declares that on the Far Northern front of the vast Eastern battle line, Nazi hopes that the Polar nights and deep snows would check military operations have proved vain. The Red Army there is fighting on the offensive the whole time.

He was referring to that weird land far beyond the Arctic Circle, a country of rock and stunted trees little bigger than bushes, blizzard bound for half the year. There, between the Finnish German-occupied port of Petsamo, and the Soviet fortress port of Murmansk, the Russians are maintaining ceaseless vigil, and their policy is constant aggression, despite the unbroken darkness, and temperatures many degrees below freezing point. The vital strategic line from Murmansk to the south, over which roll the sinews of war for our Allies, is heavily guarded, and Mr. Anthony Eden, who travelled over it, gave the lie to the enemy's claim to have wrecked it for long distances. In fact, this railway is better able to handle traffic in winter than summer, for the permanent way is laid over bog for extensive stretches. In the short Arctic summer the ground becomes spongy and not so suitable for heavy freights.

Petsamo Blockaded

Supplies for the German armies in Finland come for the most part from Norway through the open-water port at Petsamo. The Russians are maintaining an unbroken blockade of that port, and from time to time news comes of sunken transports and supply ships in the Barents Sea. The Nazis have also been unable to dislodge the Russian batteries strategically placed on the Rybachy (the Fisherman's) Peninsula. With these our Allies have constantly attacked German shipping entering the strait leading to Petsamo. All attempts to drive the Russians back towards Murmansk have failed.

Ever since the opening of the Eastern campaign the Germans have tried in vain to take Murmansk. But they are unused to fighting in the Far North even in summer, when



Mayris Chaney, dancer protege of Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, whose appointment to the Physical Fitness Division of the Office of Civilian Defence was under fire last week in Congress which amended a \$100,000,000 appropriations bill to make sure no dancer would get any of it. Miss Chaney's salary was \$4,600.

Soviet Sentinel of the Far North

BY DAVID ENGLAND

to get through the barbed wire defences of this Soviet Sentinel of the North.

Ice-Free Harbor

Murmansk was chosen as a fortress because of its ice-free harbor as contrasted with Archangel, although the latter enjoys considerable strategic advantages. It is estimated that no less than £250,000,000 has been spent on Murmansk, and, from a village of little more than a hand-

ful of fishermen's huts during the World War, it has risen to a city of 125,000. Murmansk is not only strongly garrisoned, but it is defended by powerful land works, a huge mine barrier, and by the Russian Air Force, and the importance the Nazis place on wresting it from the Soviet is evident from the desperate, although futile, attempts they have made to take it.

The task would be almost as insuperable as taking Sevastopol has proved. For besides the defences supplied by man, even more formidable

are Nature's own barriers—precipitous 1,000 foot cliffs, bog and mountain, and in winter, blinding blizzards, and temperatures with dozens of degrees of frost. Its sea approaches would prove a death-trap to attackers. A high British Army officer who was permitted to visit the port reported that the estuary is so narrow that rifle fire can be brought to bear from both banks throughout its entire length of 30 miles. It is a foregone conclusion those banks are protected with something more formidable than rifles!



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Indies Natives Intensely Loyal To Dutch Rulers

BY GRETA DE GORTER

IT WAS like a scene from a color movie. Seven o'clock of a May morning in Batavia, and a great military parade marched for miles, to form in a gigantic square before the residence of the Governor General, Tjaarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer.

It marked the occasion of the first anniversary of that bitter day when Holland was invaded by Hitler's storm troopers and panzer divisions. In one short year of rapid, deter-

mined preparation the army of the Dutch East Indies had become an efficient, well-trained body of men . . . mechanized, equipped with modern guns . . . keen to get on with it!

The whole populace had turned out to watch the long march past. Residents of wealth and culture dressed in their finest clothes; natives in their gayest and best; many of the native children garbed in bright orange to do honor to the Royal House.

Mr. E. Van Kleffens, minister of foreign affairs from London, England—now in Washington to confer with the U.S.A. on the Pacific cause—watched with other dignitaries and military officials, this smart-stepping column of loyal soldiers destined so soon to play a major part in the grim defense of the Indies.

Hating the Jap . . . never for one moment underrating his strength and cunning . . . his wealth of war machines, Netherlands in the Dutch East Indies set to work to build up

This is the second of a series of articles about the Dutch East Indies, the "hot spot" of the war sweeping the Pacific today.

With loyalty and with stubborn faith in their Dutch rulers, the native army stands fast. The Japs are up against a people now who "do not skate on one night's ice".

The author, born in Holland, is a novelist and journalist, and wife of a Batavia business man at present in Canada.

from a small standing army a defense unit of truly imposing proportions.

It has been made easy to speed up preparedness in the Indies because of governmental policy. Before the invasion of Holland, laws for the Indies were made there. The government which now resides in London, leaves the Indies government far more freedom of action. There are fewer political parties to consider. There is less red tape . . . fewer

opinions to be mulled over. The parties have all agreed on one thing. At this critical hour, politics must take a back seat. And so the Dutch, who are inclined to stubbornness, and used to making decisions slowly; who have a phrase "We don't skate on one night's ice" which perfectly describes their disinclination to hurry, are now deciding quickly . . . and acting quickly.

Because the Dutch have always

tried to govern wisely not only from their own point of view, but from that of the native as well, East Indians are intensely loyal to their rulers. When decisions must be made quickly, no problem of dissension exists. Allowed their own native customs and possessing a system of their own authorities alongside the civil service of the Dutch, the natives trust and look up to their wise counsellors. They take pride in the fact that they are allowed so much freedom.

Realizing that the natives are happier and more contented with their own religions, the Dutch do not encourage missionaries although they do nothing to hinder their efforts.

Governor General Tjaarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer is the highest authority in the Indies and is assisted by the Council of the Indies. Residencies or provinces comprise his territories. To make for harmony, in each residency there is a Dutch resident and his white staff and a native regent and his hierarchy of native officials. Several native Sultans have been left in power to rule over their own Kratons or palaces.

In the matter of law enforcement the Dutch have always been careful to uphold the rights of the natives. They are tried in their own courts by their own native magistrates. But they also have the right to appeal this decision in the Dutch court. Major offenses like murder, however, are always tried before a Dutch magistrate.

In Bali when a man is brought before a native magistrate and is put on oath, he doesn't swear on the Bible. He drinks a mouthful of water from a bottle in which a leaf is floating. On the leaf is written the oath plus the punishment for perjury.

Medicine and Money

In the Dutch East Indies grow a great many of the herbs which form the bases for a great many ointments and medicines. In the last few years manufacturing concerns have sprung up to make and export these products. Since the natives understand the use of these "natural medicines" they were inclined at first to be distrustful of the Dutch doctors, and went always to their own medicine men.

There came a time, however, when under government distribution Salvarsan injections were given for frambosia tropica a mild type of milk leprosy. The results were quick and wonderful. Duly impressed, the natives came to trust the men who could perform such feats of medical skill. They were willing to listen to their ideas on hygiene. As a result of this the population of Java, alone, has had an increase of half a million yearly. The free medical attention provided by the Dutch government has been a great boon.

The Dutch have tried, too, to prevent the exploitation of the natives in the matter of money. Before a native holiday . . . and there are a great many . . . long queues gather before the doors of busy government pawn shops. Here the natives come

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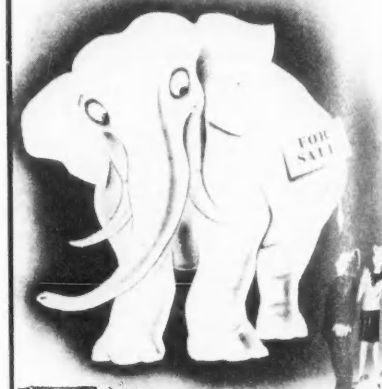
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DON'T BUY IT

One of the government-sponsored posters urging Canadians "To Buy Less" luxuries in order to free plants for needed war production.

to leave their treasures. Thus they have money to spend and the assurance that when they return to work and have earned the wherewithal they can reclaim their belongings. Closely supervised by the Dutch government these shops prevent the natives falling into the unscrupulous hands of dishonest money lenders.

Prestige is all important to the native of the Dutch East Indies, as it is to all Asiatics. He looks up to the white man as a sort of god who is capable of all the magic that goes with such a wonderful being. Should he chance to meet an "All Powerful Master" . . . or Mistress" . . . walking in the street, he quickly gets off the sidewalk sometimes even sitting down to show his reverence for the white man. This veneration and respect dates back a great many years to the day long ago when the first Dutchman came to the Indies.

Building Up the Indies

Centuries ago, indeed, when wars were still nursery affairs Portuguese ships sailed into the Port of Amsterdam with amazing and valuable cargoes. Their traders sold rare and unknown spices, precious stones and finest metalwork, silks and Batiks, at enormous prices.

The influential Dutch merchants were annoyed when the Portuguese refused to reveal the source of these treasures, but finally succeeded in learning the well-guarded secret from a drunken Portuguese sailor whose tongue became loosened. The cat was out of the bag.

The Dutch equipped a small fleet of four ships (about one thousand tons altogether) and after a journey of a year and a half arrived in Java in 1596 A.D. In 1602 all Amsterdam merchants trading with the East joined a trust, the Dutch East Indies Company with a policy like the Hudson's Bay Company. For centuries this company was the mighty motivating force in the Dutch East Indies and from its original settlements have grown the large modern cities like Batavia, the capital, and the great naval base of Sourabaya.

The Dutch pioneers imported their way of living from Holland where the climate is only slightly less severe than that of Canada. But the climate of the Indies, situated on the Equator is hot and damp, and the thermometer

hovers around 90 degrees. Nevertheless they started to build Batavia on the pattern of Amsterdam.

Heavily laden sampans or barges floated slowly through canals and under quaint, low bridges. Quais were planted with trees near the water's edge. Warehouses were built with gabled roofs and no windows at all, and palatial residential buildings like the patrician dwellings in Amsterdam were erected at the water-side.

It took several generations before the Dutch realized how wrong this was. Malaria mosquitoes breed in water. Buildings had to be low, spacious and airy with many large windows, and shutters instead of panes . . . encircled with verandahs and set in the midst of large gardens.

Nevertheless the heart of Batavia still exists and is the home of all the bank and trade firms, exchange etc. The heat is terrific, but tradition means something to a Dutchman and Batavia's influential business men sturdily refuse to move their offices. Air-conditioning, though not a great success is helpful here. If you walk along this quay, the "kali Besar," you smell all the fragrance of the East . . . tobacco, tea, coffee, cocoa . . . and all the nasty odors of hides, castor and eucalyptus oil and copra.

Together with the names of the pioneer Dutchman who built up the Indies there is an English one . . . held in high esteem . . . Sir Stamford Raffles. During the Napoleonic period in Europe when Holland was conquered, England was for five years, in acting possession of the colony. Sir Stamford is remembered with gratitude for he accomplished wonders while he was governor general.

The governor general has a palace in Batavia as well as in Buitenzorg at the foot of the mountains where it is cooler, in the midst of the famous Botanical Gardens. There you find every specimen of tree and flower in the Indies. And in the midst of a garden of orchids at the foot of a lotus pond is the simple tomb of Sir Raffles' beloved wife.

Returning years later to Singapore, Sir Raffles did much to cement the close collaboration between Malaya and the Dutch East Indies which has always existed.

Trade-Forging Link

Dutch banks and trading companies of any importance have offices in Singapore just as the English have in Batavia. Firms like Goodyear Rubber have estates and properties on both Malaya and the Indies. Sumatra and Malaya are but a half an hour's flying distance apart, and there is daily flying service between Singapore and Batavia . . . a few hours' trip.

Dutchmen often used to go to Singapore for a touch of cosmopolitan life. And many honeymoon couples from Malaya have cherished memories of Brastagi, Sumatra's lovely health resort high up in the mountains. There you may sleep without a mosquito net and with but one blanket . . . a great treat in the Tropics.

Brastagi is near Medar, Sumatra's tobacco and rubber centre where life was very grand in the days of the great rubber boom. On those estates Sunday rest is unknown. The only holiday is Hari Besar . . . pay day . . . twice a month.

Then the planters used to leave their lonely estates where they knew only hardships . . . work . . . heat . . . no recreation . . . and meet in the Hotel de Boer where many wild scenes like those of the pioneer days in the Americas took place. It was not in the least unusual for a horseman to ride right into the dining room.

The close collaboration with Australia is of a more recent date, but the ties that bind us are very strong. Formerly we thought of Australia as a country from whence we imported butter, but since 1940 it is indeed "guns for butter." The incoming ships from Australia now bring guns and ammunition.

When you travel from Singapore to Sydney, on the south east coast of Australia, as I did, on a fast modern Dutch passenger liner the journey takes you two weeks. You sail half this time through Dutch East Indian waters at twenty knots an hour.

Another thing Australia and the Indies had in common were the pre-

parations they had already made to help Europe and Europeans after the war. All their new industries were started on such a scale that large additions could be added.

Many people in Australia, influential people as well as the man in the street, have told me that they expect and are preparing to welcome a vast emigration of Britishers.

In the Indies large reserves have been built up because we wanted to be able to give the Mother Country immediate and efficient help in after-war construction.

Poor Holland and her inhabitants have depended on this help as the one star of hope on a darkling horizon. Not only have the white people in the Indies willingly made sacrifices to build for the days which lie ahead, but the natives are absolutely as determined in their efforts.

With the assurance that her leaders will stand fast in the present crisis in the East Indies, the yellow Germans battering at her very doors may well find the Indies a hard nut to crack. Loyalty such as the Dutch have called up from the natives with their wise and generous methods of governing does not perish over-night . . . neither does it give ground. The Japs have now run up against a people "who do not skate, on one night's ice!"

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There have been no vacancies in the senior school since last August and applications made since that time have had to be placed on a waiting list.

There will be some vacancies next April and next September; applications for entry then are being filed in the order in which they are received.

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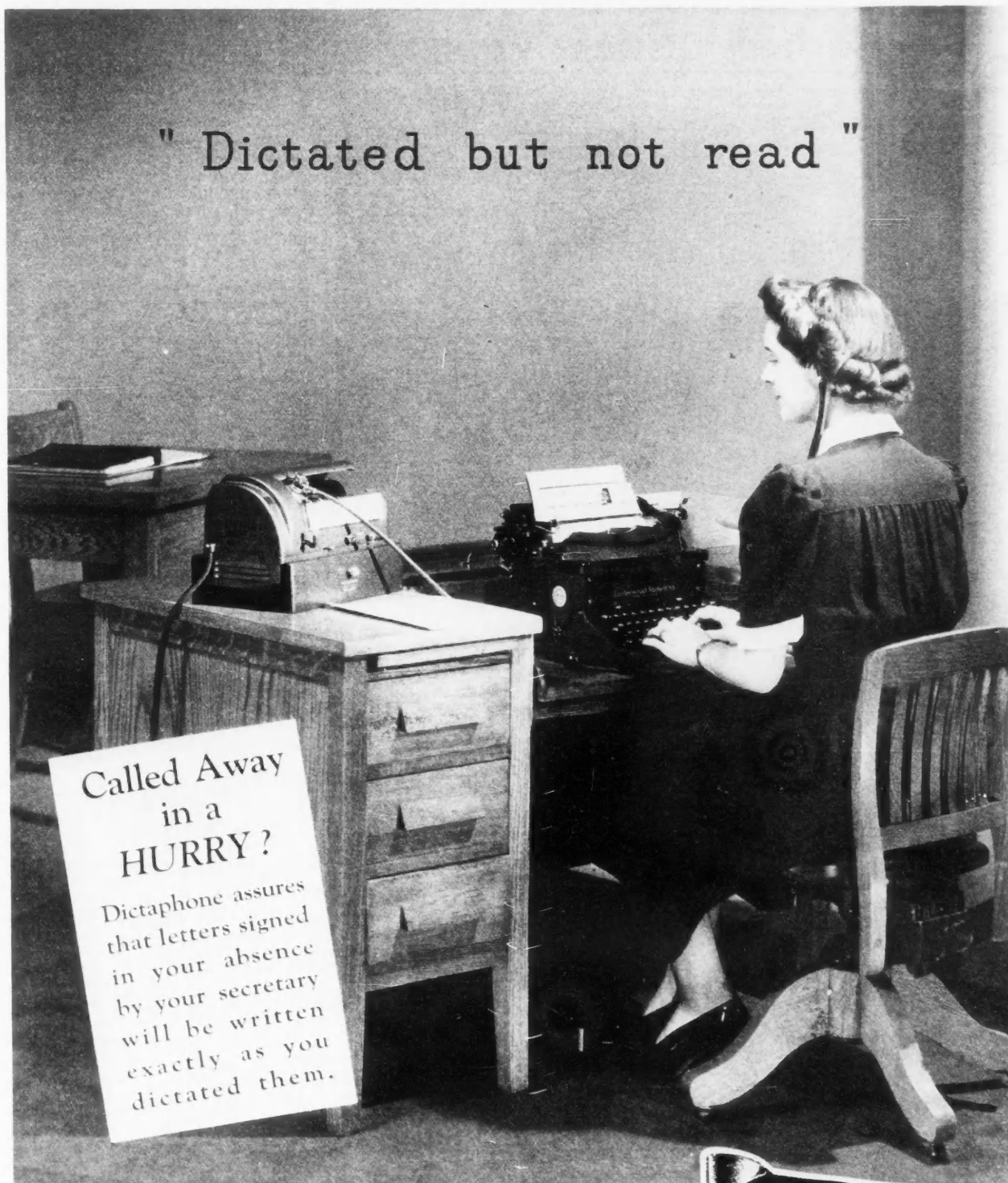
The examinations for the Memorial Scholarships, of the annual value of \$500 each, will be held on May 7th and 8th.

Full information will be gladly sent on request to the Headmaster.

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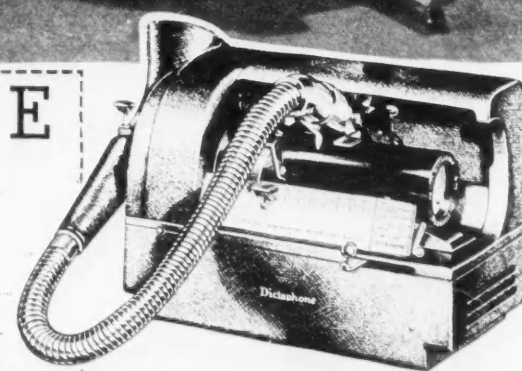
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THE BOOKSHELF

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Old Ale in a Fine New Bottle

BRIDE OF GLORY, by Bradda Field. McClelland & Stewart, \$3.75.

REVIEWERS are not supposed to approach any book with feelings of prejudice, but it is perhaps excusable to confess to some misgiving upon taking up a volume of 963 pages, dealing with the already too much discussed career of Emma, Lady Hamilton. It is doubly pleas-

ant, therefore, to be able to say that this book is by long odds the best that has appeared on this theme, and to be able to recommend it highly to all readers who like good historical fiction. Bradda Field may be long-winded, but she is undoubtedly good.

This book pursues the adventures of Emma Lyon only up to that point

where she discovers that she is to bear a child to Horatio Nelson. A second volume is promised which will conclude this very full account of her astonishing career. There are many reasons why Bradda Field's book is worthy of special attention. First of all, she has a fine understanding of what a novel is, and although her book is unconsciously long, it has form and sweep, and never falls into those doldrums which afflict most jumbo volumes. Second, she really knows the history of her period, and is able to include a vast amount of social and historical detail without ever becoming tedious or seeming only to show off her learning. Third, she is honest, and although she makes a heroine of the fair Emma, she never conceals the fact that, at root, she was little more than a good-natured and beautiful slut. The development of Emma's character is particularly well shown; her progress from kitchen-maid to ambassador's lady is perfectly credible, and Miss Field never permits her reader to lose sight of the chameleon quality in Emma which made it possible. Fourth, this author never permits her story to degenerate into a vulgar Hollywood romance. The love of Emma and Horatio, as she puts it forward, is the natural and inevitable attraction of two strong characters, in auspicious circumstances, and both well past the ardours of youth. Lastly, Miss Field writes a good, strong prose, free alike from commonplaces and furbelows.

The book gives a score of unusual aspects of this great romance. One of the most interesting is the sympathetic depiction of Sir William Hamilton; another is the background of Neapolitan royal nonsense which threw the lovers together. Dozens of historical characters are skilfully introduced; we are even permitted a fleeting glimpse of that historical oddity, Henry IX of England, the last of the Stuarts, better known as Cardinal of York. Some stress, but not too much, is given to Emma's Welsh ancestry, which makes her emotional instability, her keen realism, and her musical aptitude more credible than they would be in an English girl of the same antecedents. Miss Bradda Field has done an excellent job with this book, and it deserves to be successful. May her companion volume be as good.

Wise and Witty

THE FIRST GENTLEMAN OF AMERICA, by Branch Cabell. Oxford, \$3.00.

FOR many years James Branch Cabell has occupied a curious place in American letters; his interest in life as a whole, rather than the events of the immediate present, his interest in sex as a continual flavor in the stew-pot of human nature, rather than as an ace which the author keeps up his sleeve to play when his invention flags, and his lack of idealism, have all served to separate him from other American writers, and to lay him open to a special form of attack. Because he writes about mythical kingdoms he is accused of living in an ivory tower, despite the fact that the life which he describes is a brilliant and ironic comment upon our own muddled existence. Because he makes jokes about sex he has been accused of writing dirty books (recall the foolish fuss about *Jurgen*) although their tone has been conspicuously more healthy than that of many an unchallenged best seller, which treated of sex as an obscene mystery. His lack of idealism shocks his countrymen who demand either frank, Algerian optimism or the inverted idealism of the 'mucker' school, and so they have called him a cynic, refusing to call him a realist. In the face of these difficulties he has made an enviable reputation, and if it were not

for certain eccentricities of style he would be one of the best technicians writing in America today.

The criticisms which greeted his earliest books have all been directed at *The First Gentleman of America* which may be taken as evidence either that Mr. Cabell does not change, or that the taste of critics grows no better with the progress of years. The book is a skillful reworking of an old vein—the amazement of a sensible savage at the lunacies of the white men who come to 'civilize' and convert him. In this case the savage is Nemattanon, prince of a tribe of Red Indians in what is now Virginia, and the white men are Spaniards and French. The butcheries and treacheries of these whites amaze the simple Nemattanon, but he envies them their fanatical faith in their own superiority and in that of their beliefs. His lack of a burning faith, we are given to understand, is the chief cause of his eventual downfall.

The story is told with all of Mr. Cabell's accustomed brilliance. The tricks of style are rather tiresome, as always, but the touch is sure and the wit is razor-keen. The tale of Nemattanon has great significance for us today, which the critics as a whole will not see, and the realism of Mr. Cabell's view of life is as refreshing as ever. Spiritual power, whether good or evil, will always

overcome spiritual nullity, appears to be the lesson of this book, and it is one which we would do well to learn. There is the usual biological fun which should disturb no one. A good book, this, and a wise one. When you are looking about for modern fiction, put it on your list.

Something Fishy

MR. LIMPET, by Theodore Pratt. Ryerson, \$2.25.

THIS is a pleasant little fantasy about Mr. Limpet, a book-keeper who fell into the water at Coney Island, and became a fish. Being a fish suited Mr. Limpet very well. It delivered him out of the hands of Bessie (Mrs. Limpet) and it brought him Ladyfish, who was much prettier and who admired Mr. Limpet immoderately. Mr. Limpet made a rather superior fish, for he could see better and think more lucidly than other fish, and he could talk with humans, which was extremely useful. Indeed, it enabled Mr. Limpet (who was a patriotic American) to become a submarine detector of the first order, and it is not too much to say that the clearing of the Atlantic of subs was largely his doing. And when Hitler tried to buy Mr. Limpet's services, Mr. Limpet told him just what any democratic fish would tell him.



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Supp'd Full With Horrors

FROM THE LAND OF SILENT PEOPLE, by Robert St. John. Macmillan & Stewart. \$3.75.

THIS BOOK is an account of what happened in Yugoslavia, in Greece, and in Crete, by an Associated Press correspondent who managed to keep just ahead of the Nazis as they swept through those countries. Robert St. John tells the story of Belgrade, of Cetinje, Cattaro, Corfu, Patras, Corinth, Argos and Crete with grief and bitterness of heart, for he saw as much of what happened there as one man could see. His book is not an easy or pleasant one to read. It is a succession of horrible and pitiful incidents, written in a fury of painful recollection. It is not objective, and in places it is only partially coherent. But it is sincere and convincing. If you want to know what war is really like, this is the book for you, but do not read it if you are looking for tales of glory. There is heroism in the book, but it is the heroism which is bred of despair and disillusion. There are tales of villainy and bestiality which will bring you near to nausea.

It is useless to apply the usual standards of literary criticism to books of this kind. This is a good book because it convinces us on many matters concerning which we need conviction. But it frequently does so in spite of its author's manner. Mr. St. John, like most war correspondents, writes a violent, nerveless prose which soon exhausts the reader's ability to respond to it; in scenes of pathos he verges upon the maudlin. This is not because he is a man of inferior intelligence, for he is obviously a man of powerful intellect and great sincerity. It is simply because he is not a good writer, and many years of journalism have made him worse than he normally

would be. But writers with the epic sweep of Tolstoy, or the psychological insight of Proust have never been found among war correspondents, and they probably could not stand the pace if they were sent upon such work. So we must take Mr. St. John's book as we find it, faults and all.

Again I must emphasize the fact that this author's matter has, in the greater part of his book, overcome the inadequacy of his manner. Deep feeling has made him eloquent. We feel his terror when he is in a train which is machine-gunned; we feel his bitterness when he sees the stupidity of the British colony in Cairo; we feel his shame when he sees Americans behaving badly in Belgrade; we feel his horror at the massacres which resulted from the indiscriminate bombing of Greek towns. And we feel his sense of despair and defeat when he returns to America, to find apathy and foolish indifference everywhere. Or seemingly everywhere, for we know now how much things have changed in that country. Mr. St. John has supp'd full with horrors, and as we close his book we share in his satiety. This is, in many respects, a horrible book, but it is a book which should be read as an antidote to indifference, and should be kept, lest, in the future, we should forget what happened to brave men and women in 1941.

Democrat's Anthology

A TREASURY OF DEMOCRACY, edited by Norman Cousins. Longmans Green. \$4.00.

HERE is an anthology of quotations about democracy and a group of democratic credos which should be useful to public speakers and writers, if they use it with discretion. The first part of the book is given over to snippets culled from everyone from Homer to Thomas Wolfe who said anything which can be construed as a boost for democracy. The pickings are rather thin as democracy is a comparatively new idea in human thought. It looks as though Mr. Cousins had gleaned this part of his volume from quotation books rather than from original sources, for he quotes some statements which are less impressive pleas for democracy when considered in their context. Ibsen, for instance was making a joke when he caused a character in *An Enemy of the People* to say, "A community is like a ship; every one ought to be prepared to take the helm." But Mr. Cousins is not the only anthology-maker who has stumbled over that one. Ibsen was a democrat, but he was no fool.

The latter section of the book, called "Living Affirmations," is interesting but not always impressive. Many a good democrat is a poor writer, and some of these affirmations, though sincere, are windy. Conspicuous exceptions to this general criticism are the passages by Thomas Mann, President Hutchins, and H. G. Wells.

Sad Case of Daphne du Maurier

BY STEWART C. EASTON

FRENCHMAN'S CREEK, by Daphne du Maurier. Ryerson. \$2.75.

MISS du Maurier's career in writing makes me sad. Nothing she writes fails to be readable, but the earlier novels were so much more. *I'll Never Be Young Again* was a book of almost startling promise, which showed that she could have been one of the best women novelists of our time. But with *Jamaica Inn* she turned to melodramatic

hokum, and has never strayed from it since. Because the public adores hokum, it has taken her to its un-exacting heart, and Miss du Maurier has doubtless waxed rich. *Frenchman's Creek* is utterly nugatory in content; it is a bogus romance of Cornwall in the eighteenth century, competently told, but with neither breadth nor depth. Everything that the author possessed in her earlier career has now been lost or prostituted.

This review is an appeal. Now that she must have amassed sufficient of this world's goods for the moment, could she not search herself and put aside the horrid accretions of these latter years, and return to the quest that filled the earlier ones and gave her emotional depth and insight? Surely in maturity these qualities cannot have gone from her altogether? There are too few people to-day who can think, and then write of their thoughts. Once Miss du Maurier could do both. The road of return may be difficult, but it should not yet be too late, nor beyond her powers.

Latin Lesson

BY OWEN MACLEAN

BRAZIL: LAND OF THE FUTURE, By Stefan Zweig. Macmillan. \$4.00.

WHAT DO you know about Brazil? Before I read Mr. Zweig's book my answer would have been: large South American country; capital, Rio de Janeiro or Buenos Aires; principal river, the Amazon; language, Spanish; government, probably provisional. And this, I submit, is roughly what most of you would have said.

Now I can pass on to you the information that the capital is Rio de Janeiro, the most beautiful city in the world; that the country is larger than the United States; that the language is Portuguese, and the people a compound of all races; and that though a dictator heads the government there is no oppression or curtailment of freedom.

But the book is not merely a fund

of information about Brazil, though as such it ranks high among travel books. It is intended as a lesson and a message of hope to the rest of the world. It is a picture of a nation whose national characteristics are friendliness, tolerance and peacefulness. It shows how Iberian, Jew, Nord and Negro and American Indian can intermingle on terms of absolute equality and produce an admirable and vigorous race. The effect of this grand experiment in racial impurity seems to be the disappearance of the bad qualities of all the parent races.

But I shall say no more, for the book should be widely read. It contains admirable summaries of the history, economy and culture of Brazil, and fine descriptive chapters, all remarkably well translated by Andrew St. James. Let all men of goodwill read it and learn from it that there is still a great country which is as nearly irreproachable as a country can be. There is still hope in the world.

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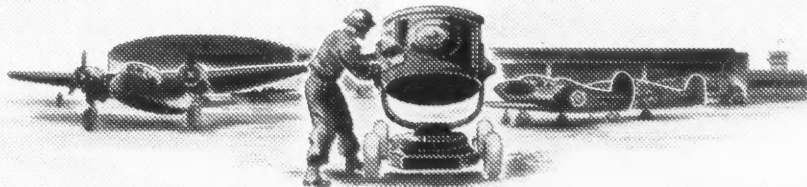
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WHEN the Canadian government put us on our honor not to buy more than three-quarter pound of sugar per person per week it paid Canadian women a very fine tribute. The fact that it was merited seems to have been proved by a recent government release which states that sugar buying already has begun to show a decrease. It seems to indicate that our hearts are in the right place and our sweet tooth under control... although we cannot afford to be smug about it. The sacrifice—if any—is an extremely small one.

However, it does point the way to what well may develop into an entirely new set of social standards involving a new and practical appreciation of the ideal of one for all—all for one. In future, the occasional

hoarder of any commodity may become as great an object of aversion to other women as, in less precarious times, was the man accused of wife-beating or the woman who was a confirmed stealer of other women's husbands. No quarter will be given the outcast, and if we know our own sex the treatment will be extraordinarily effective.

Standards of social behavior are

WORLD OF WOMEN

The Honor System---And Us

BY BERNICE COFFEY

pretty much of women's making and only they know what powerful weapons these can be in their experienced hands.

Turn-Around

Almost as startling an upset to the established order of things as the man who bites a dog, is the news that a store has turned the tables and offered to buy from its customers.

The customers of Abercrombie & Fitch, one of New York's best known shops, recently received letters offering to purchase certain articles of which there is a scarcity—binoculars and field glasses; shotguns, sporting rifles and revolvers; English saddles; exercycles; hydraulic rowing machines and Chelsea marine clocks.

Many offers to sell had to be rejected because the things offered were not suitable. On the other hand a considerable number of the articles offered were brand new. They had been inherited or were gifts for which the recipient had little use according to the store.

It isn't difficult to imagine the actual relief with which some of these were packed off to Abercrombie & Fitch. For instance, the English saddle left at June Darling's pent-house in a fit of pique by an eccentric admirer who always brought his horse when he called... Or the sporting rifle inherited from Uncle Ed which Little Orvie will persist in pointing at timid visitors as he yells "Bang! Bang!" in a bloodcurdling manner... The hydraulic rowing machine which was a Christmas gift to Great-Aunt Fanny, who is troubled by arthritis, poor dear, from her loving nephew, who is apt to lose his sense of the fitness of things during the holiday season.

Out of the Soup

Next time you see someone wearing a giddier-than-usual piece of costume jewellery, take a closer look. Could be that it is macaroni in disguise. Could be, too, that the wearer made it with her own fair hands.

This vogue of macaroni-craft has been insinuating itself quietly into all corners of the land... perhaps because it offers women the same sort of satisfaction of creating something that they used to get from burning "God Bless Our Home" on wooden plaques or Indian heads on leather cushion tops. And the results are far more decorative if, perhaps, not as long lasting.

There really is no knowing where such a hobby will end. For instance, making smart, original necklaces for

sport, street and evening wear out of ordinary grocery-bought macaroni was a hobby, at first, with Carolyn O'Brien of New York. Now, with her kitchen as a workroom, she has expanded and perfected her hobby into an occupation, and is now displaying her unique handiwork in a Park Avenue shop.

One school of macaroni-craft subscribes to the method of softening the macaroni in hot water for a short time so that the hole through which it is strung together may be made more easily. Experts though, are inclined to scoff at the hot water treatment. It blurs the outlines, they maintain, and most of them subscribe to Miss O'Brien's method of

piercing the holes with a sharp instrument that has been heated to the red hot point.

The hole in the macaroni must be at an exact point on the shells or the "clustering" effect is lost. The piercing instrument is thrust through from one side to another at a sharp angle. Sets are strung on double elastic thread and attached to velvet ribbon. The elastic situation being what it is, dental floss may have to be substituted. Those who do it for a hobby paint the pieces with ordinary nail lacquer, water colors, or dip them in vegetable dyes—the sort used for coloring cake icing and so on. Others gild them with gold or silver paint.

One of Miss O'Brien's special tricks is to group several shells in a cluster from which hangs a narrow piece of ribbon. On the ribbon she's own name, or the name of a school, candidate or appeal, is spelled out in the macaroni alphabet for all the world to see. These are much in demand among teen-agers who wear them proudly as lapel ornaments.

HOW TO TELL TWINS APART

or

Pepsodent to the Rescue!

1. Twins are confusing enough. But when one of them deliberately tries to fool a fellow...well...I was all at sea...



2. I'd have popped the question to Joan weeks ago if I'd been sure she wasn't that mischievous twin of hers who never let me be quite sure. Then, one night...



4. Suddenly we had a wonderful idea... Joan and I decided to turn the tables on her twin sister. Joan switched to Pepsodent Powder. Her twin kept right on using her old brand.

3. ... I was listening to Bob Hope on the radio...

PEPSODENT POWDER MAKES TEETH TWICE AS BRIGHT!



5. It worked like a charm! One quick glance told me Joan's teeth were twice as bright! They both use Pepsodent now, but I can tell Joan every time... she's the one with my solitaire on her finger!

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Here is an instance when hat and hair are, quite literally, one. Antoine, the famous hairdresser who designed it, has given it a brim of sheer black horse-hair topped by a sweeping bow held in place by glistening jet. Over this the hair is rolled into one large curl forming a crown to this exotic hat.

IT IS SO VERY

Gentle



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because each cake lasts so very, very long. 35c a large cake—3 for \$1.00.

Yardley

ENGLISH LAVENDER SOAP

The Price of Victory

In this war, it has been conclusively proven that the measuring-rod of a nation's resources is the willingness of its people to make sacrifices and accept responsibilities.

Since this chain of self-discipline which binds us together as a democratic people is only as strong as its weakest link, it must not be said of a single Canadian that he or she failed in the hour of testing.

Our men are over there—they must be well supplied with shells, bombs and torpedoes, with ships, guns, tanks, planes and tools... that is why we must all subscribe to the full limit of our ability to the New Victory Loan.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

It's a Woman's War, Too

BY DOROTHY NORWICH

THE Red Cross ambulance drew up beside the motorcycle policeman and the driver leaned out. "How about a fast escort to the city limits?"

The patrolman raised disapproving eyebrows. "There's a fire up at Camp Borden," the driver hastened to explain. "The hospital. We're on our way up to bring back the patients."

"Well," exclaimed the officer, picking up speed, "what are we waiting for?"

The district M.O.'s call for three ambulances came into the office of Mrs. Barnstron Tudball, Commandant of Transport Section No. 1 (Toronto) of the Red Cross, at 1.15 p.m. Wednesday, November 5th, 1941. By 2 o'clock the three crews were assembled and the ambulances on their way, with the fourth standing by for emergency.

It was the driver of the third ambulance who enlisted the aid of the traffic officer so that, though she and her crew were the last to pull away from headquarters, they were the first to arrive at the flaming camp.

There, the girls, joined now by the crews of the other two ambulances, discovered that the fire had destroyed hospital records and the removal of the patients to Toronto must therefore suffer a short delay. Mindful of the welfare of their charges, the girls promptly filled hot water bottles and placed them in the stretchers.

Impressed by their care and handling of the sick men, the Borden officials made strong recommendation that the Transport Section be called into service more often by the military authorities.

Prepared to Serve

Make no mistake about this organization whose members dot Canada from coast to coast—with a short leap across Saskatchewan and Manitoba where, as yet, no corps has been formed. There is no room in their ranks for featherbrains whose idea of serving their country is to run about in snazzy uniforms looking important. These girls work. And they are prepared to serve in any capacity, either at home or on active service, without pay.

Women play a more important part in modern warfare than most Canadians yet realize. Britain recognizes their worth and utilizes them, for she knows if this war is to be won, there must be waste of neither man nor woman power. Canada has been slower to accept the fact that this is a woman's war, too.

Today the Transport Section of the Red Cross numbers approximately 500, with sixteen detachments in British Columbia alone. The Toronto detachment numbered about

146 at the first of the year but its ranks have since been swelled by the constant addition of new recruits.

It would be well to warn the prospective recruit that sincerity and the desire to be of service are not alone the passkey. No matter how willing the spirit, if the candidate is not in excellent physical condition her chances of admission are nil. It may not require any great strength to drive a car or even a truck but when it comes to loading an injured man weighing 175 pounds into the upper berth of an ambulance you have to have something more than enthusiasm on the ball. That is if you expect to load your patient without half-killing him!

That is why each applicant must produce a health certificate from her doctor proving she is physically able to stand the gaff.

Having secured her health certificate, she must then produce a driver's license, with no suspensions, for three years. She must have proof she has successfully completed either the Ford or General Motors course in motor mechanics and has passed the St. John Ambulance Corps course in first aid and air raid precautions. She must pass an eye test. In age she may be anywhere from 18 to 40, and must supply two character references.

You wouldn't think character had much bearing on driving mail trucks for the Red Cross or even on administering first aid. Yet it has. No girl of unstable character could stand up under the rigid discipline of the Transport Section, nor could she endure for long, the hard work.

While their constitutions are being kept in trim, the girls' minds are not permitted to rust. They attend lectures and must pass examinations in map and compass reading, military law, the King's Regulations and Orders, message and report writing, air raid precautions, advanced mechanics, ambulance procedure and blackout driving.

Their map reading exams are harder and longer than those set for the army. In fact, they have eight more questions than are on the examination paper of a potential lieutenant.

Their uniforms are smart but simple. They cost \$60.00 and the girls pay for them themselves. They wear regulation military tunic, gabardine skirt, forage cap, tan brogues, woolen or lisle stockings and trench coat.

They are permitted to use make-up sparingly. They smoke in the mess and orderly room, never on duty. Those who wear their hair in long bobs must sacrifice glamor to practicability. They have snipped it off, a grudging inch at a time, until it is short enough to clear their collars by an inch. They salute their officers only on parade, never on the street.

The Transport Section was organized, primarily, to release able men

for tasks beyond a woman's ken and to relieve the women of England who cannot carry on indefinitely without assistance.

They accompany troops on manoeuvres for ambulance duty and are always on call for the R.C.A.F. to transport stretcher cases.

Getting Them Out

It's a curious truth that injured men usually find the most inaccessible places in which to sustain their injuries. The Transport Section is trained, therefore, to carry patients all manner of distances and over exceedingly rough terrain. Their practical map reading and first aid drill for one day a while ago is a fair illustration of this training. The order issued to B company, read:

"Casualties, due to action of enemy aircraft, are reported at a point to be found by proceeding to co-ordinate 85106015 on Markham map; thence on a magnetic bearing of 325 degrees for 285 yards; thence on magnetic bearings of 288 degrees for 200 yards.

"Proceed at once with all necessary first aid equipment, in ambulance, not forgetting possibility of broken back or other fractures or haemorrhage."

First, the girls got the map and figured out where the spot designated in their orders might be. They'd been given two consecutive magnetic bearings, each with the distance in yards to go on that bearing. They converted those bearings into a grid bearing and thus knew just about where their patient would be lying.

When, at last, they reached that point in the road where they must continue on foot, they left the ambulance, securely locked, of course. Then, two of them carrying the stretcher and the other two bearing the fracture kit, blankets and so

on, they counted out paces on magnetic bearings and thus got their direction.

After wading a 12 foot stream and climbing an almost perpendicular bank, they found their patients, each with a label stating what injuries she was supposed to have received. From that label, after applying first aid, the ambulance crew had to decide whether their patient was a walking wounded case, a case fit to be transported in a vehicle other than an ambulance, or whether she was definitely an ambulance case.

One of the first patients was a stretcher case. They carried her five hundred yards across uneven ground and descended a vertical bank, their hearts playing tag with their tonsils for fear they'd slip with her. Curiously, being toted down a steep bank didn't worry her half as much as fording the stream. She was scared polka-dotted, she afterwards admitted, that they'd drop her in the drink!

In July, 1941, the members of the British Columbia Women's Service Corps, formed by Mrs. J. R. Kennedy in Victoria in 1938, amalgamated with the Transport Section of the Red Cross. Its training follows that of its British counterpart and its members are spread throughout British Columbia and Alberta. Mrs. Kennedy is now Senior Staff Officer in Canada of the C.W.A.C.

The morale of the Transport Section is remarkably high and everyone of them from their Commandant down, is waiting and hoping for the day when Ottawa will at last permit them to go overseas as a unit representative of the Canadian Red Cross. Toward this goal they constantly strive, training themselves particularly as orderlies and ambulance drivers, so that, should the long awaited British appeal for women be forthcoming they will be prepared to answer it, not in word, but in deed.

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BATHING is one of the most important rituals for health and beauty. Even the Ancient Romans made their famous baths the centre of all things . . . social life, the latest gossip, politics. And today most of our cosmetics are made for the bath—bath salts, frictions, dusting powders and bath oils—such an array that many of us scarcely know what they all are, which ones we need and what ones should be used together.

Elizabeth Arden is a strong believer that fragrances to be perfect must never protrude beyond their specific purpose—a flower mist or dusting powder must never last so persistently as to interfere with the perfume worn during the day, but rather subtly blend with the fragrance.

For the height of enjoyment she has grouped her bath preparations in sequence form so that one may have salts, soap and dusting powder, or oil, friction and dusting powder to match. Fine hand soaps lend the feeling of luxury by holding their fine fragrance to the last sliver and by giving a uniform creamy lather. Even the quick shower can share in the benefits if one pats bath oil on

THE DRESSING TABLE

Beauty And The Bath

BY ISABEL MORGAN

the skin and uses a fragrant bath mit of terry cloth filled with almond soap paste, and for a finishing touch—flower mist to keep you flower-fresh all through the day.

Famous beauties of history and pampered fairy-tale princesses doted on milk baths, and they were wise girls. They are relaxing, soothing and lend a wonderful softness to the skin. Elizabeth Arden has always been a believer in them and so it is natural that she should be the creator of one of the most luxurious and exquisite . . . a powder that turns the water milky white and silky to the touch with a blanket of bubbles a foot deep on top. It is like nestling in a cloud of swansdown and you feel tiredness and nervousness slipping from you. What's more, the bubbles are cleansing as well as relaxing. You shower or simply wipe them off for they are greaseless, soapless and alkali free so they do not get into the eyes or irritate the skin. They come in a variety of fragrances.

If you are plunged to the depths of confusion by references to mist, cologne, toilette water, perhaps this will clear the whole matter up for you as it did for us. Mist is a special type of fragrance—not an eau de cologne and not a toilet water. It is light, invigorating, cooling and delightful to use. Because it is highly volatile it dries almost instantly and

because it is light as well as being inexpensive, it can be used in large generous quantities. Miss Arden tells us that her colognes are made from old French and English formulas that are spicy and invigorating. Men are rumored to like them as much as women do. Eau de Toilette is very near a perfume, having a high essential oil content. It is fine and expensive and should be used sparingly with a great sense of luxury.

Comforter

Our old friend, Campana's Italian Balm, which has been healing the chapped hands of the Canadian populace for the past sixty years, has decided to make itself of even greater service than in the past. The "Original" remains unchanged and as kindly as ever in its effects on extra dry or sensitive skin. Its twin, dubbed "Improved," by the makers, is identified by a red banner on the carton, and is a lighter lotion which is absorbed more quickly by the skin and dries faster. It proves its worth on skins that do not suffer from extreme dryness or exposure to the elements, or during mild weather.

Bright Outlook

English women are turning to bright colors and abstaining from black costumes, says an Englishwoman recently arrived on this continent. The colors they like best are not subtle, but bright, vivid, gay in character. Red coats are considered particularly fine to possess. There are two reasons for this, she says. First, colors are better adapted to the dust that arises from bombing. Second, dreary colors are out, bright colors in because they are cheerful. Another phase of the insistence on a bright appearance is the demand for lipstick, which is the one cosmetic desired by all women, especially those in the uniformed services or those engaged in manning machines in the factories. Supplies of cosmetics are not plentiful and often one waits weeks for the products of a particular manufacturer. Packaging is extremely simple, and one never tosses away an empty container when the contents have been used up. Bottles and jars are returned to shops to be used again.

And today, according to this observer, there are more curled coiffures than British women ever wore.



Sweet smelling mist sprayed from an atomizer not only lends its delightful fragrance, but is an invigorating completion of the bath.

Evidently the English woman's instinct for bright colors, curls and red lips, is sound from psychological and economic viewpoints. There is a definite record to show that factory girls who keep up a cheerful appearance and keep themselves "beautified" particularly with lipstick, work more cheerfully and more efficiently than those who neglect this phase of "keeping up morale."

A Personal Message

from

Helena Rubinstein
the famous beauty authority

An Appeal to Canada's Women at War

To the Women of Canada

Wherever we turn to day, we see and hear the oft repeated phrase "this is total war." If we, the women of the Western World, accept this as literally true, we must fight for victory just as valiantly as our gallant soldiers, sailors and airmen.

Our weapons on the spiritual side are courage, faith and inspiration. On the mental plane, we must cultivate clear, forceful minds. From the physical standpoint, we must keep our bodies healthy, strong. On the material side, we must look to our budgets and find new economies in every sphere, in the kitchen, in our wardrobes, in our daily beauty routine.

The Canadian Government has launched a tremendous Victory Bond campaign this month. Let us support this drive to the utmost limit of our capacity.

Our men are fighting for the preservation of the good things of life—beauty is certainly one of them—beauty of character, of expression, beauty of self-sacrifice. Let us preserve these ideals while the battle rages.

Helena Rubinstein



In this youthfully attractive coiffure hair is brushed without wave from the crown and then it is —



Turned up into the suggestion of a pompadour, and into a thick roll 'round the head. There's a bow, too.

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"WHAT have you done for Mankind?" Greta Garbo demanded sternly of Melvyn Douglas in *Ninotchka*; and Mr. Douglas replied gaily "For Mankind, nothing. For Womankind the record is not so bleak."

Even if Melvyn Douglas didn't think up that for himself it's the kind of remark that Mankind is likely to remember long and resentfully. During his screen career Mr. Douglas has done quite a lot for Womankind; but all he has done for Mankind, in a public way, is to remind it that its lovemaking is coarse and inferior and that its pants probably needed pressing. This may account in part at least for the hearty bellow of rage that rose from Congress at the notion of appointing Actor Douglas to a post in the Office of Civilian Defence. The chances are that if Mrs. Roosevelt had chosen a rough-hewn type—say Walter Huston or Edward G. Robinson—the deal would have gone through without a murmur of protest. But when she selected Melvyn Douglas the First Lady made a fatal error in casting. Over the past few years Mr. Douglas has made love to more attested screen beauties than any other actor in Hollywood; and he has done it with a beautiful careless confidence and smoothness that has filled rougher-hewn types in the audience with a

Mankind, Womankind, and Mr. Melvyn Douglas

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

secret savage longing to see him get a good mussing-up. So when the chance came they fell on the issue with loud cries of "Parasites" and "street shows" and "fan-dancers."

It is all probably a little unfair to Actor Douglas who is said to be both patriotic and politically minded. Unfortunately none of that counted in the crisis. All the enraged Congressmen could see was the doors of the Office of Civilian Defence opening on scenes of bedroom comedy with Mr. Douglas scampering about naughtily in his pyjamas. Just on his public record, they probably felt grimly, Melvyn Douglas was no boy to be trusted in a blackout.

Cheers for Miss Bishop introduced the grade school teacher to the screen and it was a cinch that Martha Scott's triumph would have a quick follow up. Just the same it was something of a shock at first sight to see Claudette (*Gilded Lily*) Colbert presented as a spectacled little old lady pushing superannuation. It wasn't long however before Claudette exchanged her stoop and

her middle-aged foulard for the bright spirits and the peek-a-boo blouses of the First World War period. In *Remember the Day* she is a beautiful young teacher, equally fascinating to her ten-year-old pupil (Douglas Croft) and the handsome young manual training teacher (John Payne.) The film's chief interest centres about the teacher-pupil relationship and the youngster's troubled adoration of his pretty school-teacher. It's what we adults call an authentic and sensitive portrayal, but I have a feeling that any authentic and sensitive ten-year-olds in the audience might be shocked and embarrassed by young Actor Croft's self-revelations just the same.

The heroine and the manual training teacher become involved in a mild scandal and he goes off to World War I, and the school-teacher after long plodding years gets her reward when she is allowed to sit in a special box and listen to her for-

mer pupil make his first public speech as Presidential candidate. (This is, traditionally, the high selfless reward of school-teaching and is deeply satisfying to everybody except possibly school-teachers.)

Remember the Day has the realism of carefully observed detail, and a certain quiet period charm. It is also a good deal of a triumph for Claudette Colbert who manages to combine ardor and high spirits with the more severe virtues that school-boards approve. Cheers for Miss Colbert.

LET'S see, there's the scene where a reporter calls up his editor long distance and finally tells him off; and the scene where a horrid little seven-year-old is let loose with a water pistol amid a crowd of strangers; and the divorce court scene with all the aggrieved parties shrieking at once and getting fined for contempt of court. Then there's the scene where the hero tries to pick the heroine up, and she walks out on him leaving him talking loud-

ly to himself; and of course the big final scene with everybody back in the Court room and all shrieking at once again and the Judge finally handing down the decision in favor of a happy ending. Tack all these familiar elements together lightly with lots and lots of dialogue to hide the hastings and you get *Design For Scandal*. The surprise here is Rosalind Russell as a woman judge and Walter Pidgeon as the skittish reporter. Miss Russell seemed much too young for her responsible role and Mr. Pidgeon I'm afraid much too mature for his irresponsible one.

PROPHECY

THE snows are weaving a winding sheet.

The fire is having its will,
The sands are drinking the blood of men.

The sea is gorging its fill.

But lifted shall be the weight of woe,
And banished the world's dark pain.

When man has learned the ways of God,
And earth is Eden again.

Then shall the sea give up its dead,
The desert bloom as the rose,
Gold shall gleam when the fire is past.

And a lily spring from the snows.

Halifax, N.S. LOUISA BURCHELL

THEATRE

Ballet Again

BY ROBERTSON DAVIES

THE American Ballet Theatre, which played all last week to enthusiastic but pitifully small houses at the Royal Alexandra, is returning to that theatre for a special engagement on the afternoon and evening of this Saturday, February 21. Lovers of ballet should seize this chance to see what is certainly the finest company dancing at present. In the afternoon the program will be *Sul-tana*, *Peter and the Wolf* and *Naughty Lisette*; in the evening, *Swan Lake*, *Three Virgins* and *A Devil*, and the popular *Bluebeard*.

Of the ballets which were performed last week too late to be considered in our review, two deserve special notice. First was *Three Virgins and A Devil*, a brilliant bit of fooling with a fine décor by Motley, notably witty choreography by Agnes de Mille, and charmingly redemptive music by Respighi. The small cast danced and mimed with particular subtlety, and Yura Lazovska was a completely satisfactory devil. The other outstanding work was *Russian Soldier*, the choreography of which was by Fokine, and the music by Doboujinsky. This ballet may unhesitatingly be called great. Its impact upon the audience was comparable to that of great tragic drama, and the applause which it evoked came unstintingly from an audience profoundly moved. Special mention must be made of George Skibine's fine acting in the name part.

Markova's illness gave Toronto audiences a chance to see Baronova dance the part of the Swan Queen in *Swan Lake*, which she did with wonderful accomplishment, although she is not temperamentally or physically suited to the role. *Naughty Lisette* gives full scope to her great abilities as a character dancer. Anton Dolin's arrangement of *Swan Lake* improves it greatly, though perhaps there are too many 'lifts' introduced for the corps de ballet. Markova's absence also permitted us to see Annabelle Lyon give a magnificent performance in *Giselle*; she has not got the power of personality to be completely satisfying in this exacting role, but she will undoubtedly gain it soon, for she is obviously on the right track. Nora Kaye danced for Markova in *Bluebeard*; she has a fine presence and should go far as a dancer of the classic type.

Once again, do not miss the Ballet Theatre; such things do not come to Toronto often, and when they do they should receive a warm welcome.



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PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE SECOND VICTORY LOAN
BY THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

These Women Find All the Answers

ONE day the official history of the Second Great War will be written. What will it tell our friends and relatives separated from us now by thousands of miles of ocean? Will it record the inside story of Britain at War—those thousands of little apparently irrelevant details that together make up the complete picture?

Personally I doubt it unless some enterprising author goes for his facts to the index cards and the case papers that are filed away every day in nearly a thousand offices of the Citizens' Advice Bureaus. For here in offices scattered all over Great Britain I have been reading the real story of the war.

The pioneers among the Citizens' Advice Bureaus opened their doors at half past seven on the morning of Friday, September 1, 1939. Hitler had marched into Poland. War was a certainty. All the plans made early in June were ready for action.

That weekend of tragic uncertainty posters began to appear all over the cities of Britain announcing that the bureaus were open and ready to answer questions.

I heard from Miss U. M. Cormack, who has been in charge of one of London's first and biggest bureaus ever since that week-end, the story of those anxious days.

"We took up residence in the Islington Children's Library," she told me. "We had tables and chairs, masses of impressive stationery, a lot of willing helpers and a horrid presenti-

ment that we shouldn't be able to supply the answers people wanted!"

The doors had been open only a few minutes when the first enquirer arrived. He was a man with friends in South Wales who were perfectly willing to give his wife a home. "But how am I to get her there?" he wanted to know.

Miss Cormack and her staff heaved a sigh of relief. They were not going to be bowled out right away. If there was one thing they knew they could count on it was a positive army of car owners who had volunteered to drive anywhere at any time (that of course was before the days of petrol rationing!).

Government announcements about evacuation, air-raid warnings, gas-masks were coming through on the radio all day. One girl sat beside a portable set taking the instructions in shorthand, then handing them to a second volunteer who typed and duplicated them. So a huge store of vital information was built up.

Then the volunteers began to arrive—three factory girls, a working woman who could only just read, couldn't write and felt lonely at home, an ex-actress, retired civil servants, army officers waiting to be called up and conscientious objectors anxious to do non-combatant work.

They soon found a job for a fashionable hairdresser she turned to and bobbed one of the staff who was far too busy to keep her curls tidy!

Some Boy Scouts tried to strike a bargain. "Can we have tin hats if

BY ALISON BARNES

England's Advice Bureau is doing a heroic job in dealing with the thousand and one human problems of wartime England.

Says one of these overworked women: "They think we know all the answers. We don't. . . . But if there is an answer, we'll find it."

we take messages for you?" they asked. The tin hats were refused but they stayed just the same, running errands and reading the library books in their spare time.

In the first few days there were nearly as many volunteers as questions to be answered. Miss Cormack dared not turn most of them loose on the visitors until she was sure of them and she soon discovered that the people who swept in saying they had come to help because they knew "how to deal with people," usually stayed a couple of days and then admitted that they needed help themselves!

Variety of Queries

The Islington Bureau closed its doors that first day at 11.30. p.m. By the end of the week they had answered 500 questions. The staff slept on the premises and averaged about 1,700 queries a month in the first few months of the war. Even now they seldom fall below 1,200 a month.

Perhaps the strangest thing of all is the way the questions change with the progress of the war.

First it was evacuation—how to get children, the aged and infirm into the country and air-raids. Miss Cormack told me how she had sat listening to Chamberlain declaring war on that memorable Sunday morning.

"Outside there was a woman crying her heart out," she told me. "Her aged mother was a cripple and she was terrified that she wouldn't be able to get her downstairs and into the shelter in an air-raid. And then within a few minutes we heard the first air-raid warning of the war."

"I think every one of us half expected to see the sky black with German planes and to hear bombs crashing down in our midst. Anyhow women crowded in with their children and we took them down into the basement and gave them cups of tea and sticks of barley sugar. The funny part was that the young A.F.S. men needed the tea as much as the women. Yet when the blitz really came just a year later there was no such thing as panic or tears."

After the first evacuation problems came much more difficult ones—all kinds of troubles had cropped up in the country and mothers wanted advice. There was one who declared she was going to bring her children back to London because their "nerve would be broken if they stayed in the country!" It turned out that the village foster-mother was so house-proud that she wouldn't let the children walk across her kitchen in their outdoor shoes!

Rationing brought new difficulties and just before the fall of France the refugees began to arrive and all the Bureaus' notices had to be printed in four languages.

Messages to Refugees

Among other things, the C.A.B. sent out and received the twenty-word messages to and from refugees and their relatives in enemy-occupied countries.

One old man whose message they despatched through the Red Cross discovered a relative in Germany whom he had lost years ago. He was so grateful that he presented the bureau with £1. And there was a German woman married to an English sailor who had been living with his parents until they had said something which mortally offended her—they never discovered what it was! She came to the bureau in despair because she had had no word from

her husband for three months except a cable when his ship had been sunk saying "All right, Jones." Her chief worry was that she couldn't believe her Bertie would ever sign even a telegram with his surname!

The sailor was tracked through the Welfare Society of the Admiralty—the service welfare officers work in close contact with the bureaus—and the unfortunate woman was assured that naval regulations compelled him to sign his cable Jones.

One of Miss Cormack's most difficult jobs was to prove to the War Office that a four-year-old child who had not been registered at birth really existed!

The army refused to pay the mother any allowance because neither she nor her soldier husband could produce a birth certificate for the child. The Registrar couldn't help and in the end the bureau wrote to a country Nursing Association asking if they could trace a Nurse Kent who had lived four years ago "in the end house in the village" and who, according to the distracted mother, had been present at the baby's birth.

Back came a letter saying that Nurse Kent had left the district but that the association would get in touch with her successor and see if she had left any records.

A few days later the whole bureau celebrated a great occasion. Nurse Kent's successor had discovered the vital entry in one of her books—an entry that read "Baby Shuttleworth was born at 3 a.m. 11.3.36."

Lighter Moments

The bureau staff have their lighter moments too—like the day when they discovered at long last why a certain woman who had been living in a rest centre after being bombed out of her home, refused to be moved to a hostel.

"There are such a lot of us," she protested, "and a lot of luggage."

They enquired how big the family was. "Me and twelve budgerigars," replied the woman. "You're lucky it isn't twenty. Eight have died."

The birds had been left in her care by her son when he got his call-up papers. Nothing would persuade her to part with them so the hostel took them all.

The questions are still pouring in after more than two years. Now they concern the fire-watching regulations, clothes coupons (particularly the problem of the private soldier who has no coupons and is issued with no handkerchiefs!), the new ration books, storing furniture, hire purchase agreements.

The girl who had heard women were wanted to go to Canada to work in aircraft factories—the man who wants to know what a farmer earns in Kent—the people who are lonely and war-weary and just want to talk—they all go to the Citizens' Advice Bureaus.

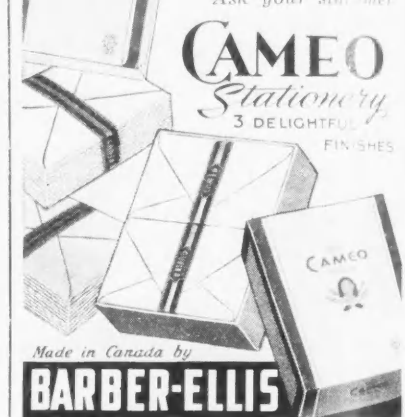
"They think we know all the answers," said Miss Cormack to me. "We don't. We don't even pretend to. But if there is an answer we'll find it."



When he opens it, he will think of you—the way you looked—in that frock—when he said "good bye." Don't break that spell—let your letters be that sure. YOU.

He'll notice the paper you used just as he remembers that dress. Insist on Cameo Stationery—in the box, tablet, or by the quire.

Ask your stationer



HOT BOVRIL
sure touches
the spot cold days!
and wow!—
is it good!

TRY IT TO-DAY

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased through Saturday Night's Book Service. Address "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto, enclosing postal or money order to the amount of the price of the required book or books.



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The woman doesn't live who takes care of her skin. She wishes it were smooth, soft, and fresh. That's why she uses Vita-Ray Cream.

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There is a way—made possible through an amazing discovery by a famous university doctor who has created a method of preventing skin aging.

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When the skin lacks Vitamin A, it becomes harsh, rough, dry. Without Vitamin D it cannot breathe properly.

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CREAM

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in a Cup*



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CONCERNING FOOD

"Potatoes, Poultry -- Prunes and Prisms"

BY JANET MARCH

HITLER has shown that he is a very thorough fellow in a number of ways and one of them is in pulling down monuments erected to glorify citizens of the countries he is fighting, but no one has told us whether the statue of Sir Francis Drake in Baden with a potato plant clutched in his hand still stands. The potato crop hasn't been so good in Germany this year, and dispatches do say that this is a cause of great complaint as potatoes have been the backbone or at least one of the vertebral of the Nazi diet. If you are a potato lover and live in Baden it must be annoying to see Sir Francis standing there with his stone spud when you can't come by enough of the softer sort for your own dinner. It seems that Sir Francis didn't

really discover this standby of the vegetable world at all. The potato is a South American gift to the cooks and waistlines of the world, and it was the Spaniards who brought the potato to Europe. By early in the 1600's Ireland was living largely off them, and of course we all know that it was a potato famine in Ireland which brought a lot of our an-

cestors to this country. Frederick William I of Prussia urged the growing of potatoes and gave away the seed free, but it wasn't until a famine came along that the Prussians took to eating them enthusiastically.

Marie Antoinette fancied the potato flower—as well as cake—and used to wear them in her hair, so that in France the plant became fashionable and the flowers were picked while the potatoes were left to rot. Parmentier did his very best to spread the cultivation of it through France, and it is said he planted a field full and when the plants were well up, put on a guard in the daytime leaving the place unguarded at night. As a result there were considerably fewer potato plants each morning and the neighbors enjoyed the roots for dinner.

Just now potatoes here are so much more expensive than they have been for some years that they seem to be almost a luxury, but then we are told by the vitamin fellows to eat both root and leafy vegetables each day, and certainly the potato is the nicest of all the roots. If you are afraid of meeting a weighing machine after eating potatoes too often be comforted by the fact that a potato is three quarters water, and not nearly as fattening as white bread. It has also vitamins to its credit, while to the diet expert white bread is just no good at all except for developing bulges, so perhaps you could switch to whole wheat and enjoy your spuds.

Stuffed Potatoes

1 cup of tomato soup
8 potatoes
2 cups of minced roast beef
1 slice of onion
1 teaspoon of chopped parsley
5 tablespoons of butter
2 tablespoons of meat stock
Salt and pepper

Brown the onion in one tablespoonful of the butter. Then remove the onion and add the meat, parsley, beef stock and seasoning and let simmer for a few minutes. In the meantime the potatoes should have been baked. Cut off their ends and scrape out the insides. Mash and add the rest of the butter, and seasoning, then add the meat mixture and put back in the skins. Pour on each potato as much of the thick tomato soup as the potato will absorb. Put a dab of butter on top of each one and reheat in the oven.

Potatoes, Sausages, Cabbage

1 large green cabbage
8 medium sized potatoes

1 pound of sausages
Salt and pepper

Cut the cabbage in quarters, and take out the core and soak in salted water for half an hour. Then shred finely and boil ten minutes in salted water and drain. Boil the potatoes and cut them in half inch squares. Cook the sausages in a heavy pan and when they are brown drain off the grease and cover with alternate layers of cabbage and potato. Season each layer. When the pan is full cover and put to cook over a very low flame for half to three quarters of an hour. Turn out on a platter upside down when ready to serve.

Potatoes Anna

Peel and chop fairly finely a quarter of a pound of mushrooms and sauté them till they are tender. Peel six medium sized potatoes and slice them very finely. Take a heavy cake tin and butter it on the sides, putting a piece of buttered paper on the bottom. Arrange the slices in over-lapping circles, beginning at the outside of the tin. Sprinkle each layer with melted butter and salt and pepper and some of the mushrooms, and continue in this way until the pan is full, pressing each layer down as you go along. Cover the tin with a piece of buttered paper and a lid and bake in a moderate oven for an hour. If the potatoes dry out too much while cooking add more melted butter. Turn the potatoes out. They should be formed into a firm cake-like mould and be well browned.

Provincial Potatoes

4 tablespoons of butter
10 potatoes
1½ tablespoonfuls of cooking oil
Rind of half a lemon
Chopped parsley
Chopped chives
1 teaspoon of flour
Nutmeg
Salt and pepper

Boil the potatoes and cut into small pieces. Melt the butter and add the oil and lemon rind, parsley and chives, a sprinkle of nutmeg, the teaspoonful of flour, and salt and pepper. Put the cooked and cut up potatoes in this sauce and heat, but don't boil. Just before serving add the juice of a lemon.

Potato Cakes

4 large potatoes mashed
8 tablespoons of flour
2 tablespoons of butter
3 tablespoons of milk
1 teaspoon of baking powder
1 teaspoon of salt

Boil and mash the potatoes. Melt the butter in the milk and add it and the salt to the potatoes. Mix the flour and baking powder together and add to the other mixture. Knead and roll out till about half an inch thick, then cut in three-cornered pieces and bake on a greased hot griddle or cook in a frying pan with just enough butter to avoid burning. These should be eaten piping hot with butter.

Here's hoping we never have a potato famine in this country. As Mrs. General said in "Little Dorrit," "Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes and prisms are all very good words for the lips," and potatoes are my favorites.

Adventures of a He-Man

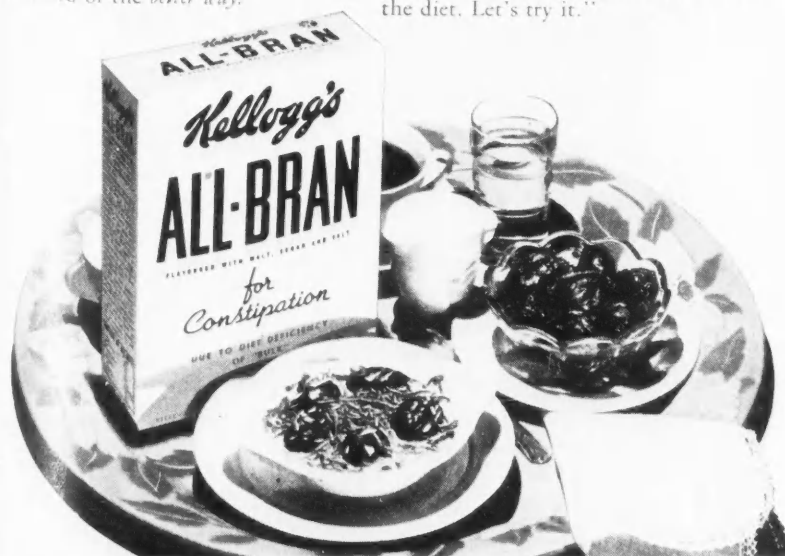


HERE, FRIENDS, is one of those big strong men who believe in grim directness. "Never compromise with life's little troubles," says he. "There's nothing in the world better for you than a good, strong, old-fashioned purge."



BUT HIS MRS. has other ideas. "You and your cave-man cures!" she says. "Did it ever occur to my unsuited hero to find and correct the cause of constipation? Haven't you ever heard of the better way?"

"I GIVE UP!" says our hero. "Just how do you propose to accomplish it?" "With nothing more than a crisp, delicious cereal, KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN. It has just what it takes to get at the cause of constipation due to lack of the right kind of 'bulk' in the diet. Let's try it."



"SAY!" HE EXCLAIMS, with his mouth full of this crunchy breakfast treat. "Why haven't I known about this before? If something as good as this can keep you regular naturally, I'm signing up right now!" "But you'll have to stay with it," says the Mrs. "Eat ALL-BRAN every day and be sure to drink plenty of water."

Keep Regular... Naturally
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Your grocer has All-Bran in two convenient size packages; restaurants serve the individual package. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

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Junior Cradleship members in uniform. L. to R.: Bunty Clark, Barbara Rawlinson, Transp. Sect., C.R.C.C.; Commandant Jean Whiteside, Food Administ'n, C.R.C.C.; A.W.2 D. E. MacIvor, C.W.A.A.F. Photo, MacIvor.

OFF TO DO YOUR
"DAILY
DIPPING?"

YES - I'D
NEVER RISK
UNDIE ODOR.
WOULD YOU?

All dainty women are

**LUX
DAILY DIPPERS**

A girl isn't very bright if she risks her popularity by wearing undies that aren't fresh. Avoid twice-worn undies—because undies absorb perspiration, which quickly leads to unpleasant "undie odor."

Join the Lux Daily Dippers and be safe! No risk of odor if you dip undies in Lux right after you step out of them at bed-time. Lux takes away perspiration—prevents odor. A "daily dip" in Lux keeps fabrics fresh as new—protects charm.

FOR DAINTINESS SAKE —



MUSICAL EVENTS

Minneapolis' Orchestra Triumphs

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

MANY Western readers of SATURDAY NIGHT are better acquainted with the merits of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra than music lovers of Eastern Canada. It has long been the chief musical institution of the city where it abides, and through its affiliation with the University of Minnesota its cultural mission has been extended far beyond local boundaries. It has been the chief missionary of symphonic music in the vast areas of the Middle West, since it commenced touring in 1910, and in its benefactions Western Canada has shared. With Winnipeg its associations have long been close. Last week at Massey Hall it was good to have the eulogiums one has heard from Western music lovers confirmed by personal experience. Its present conductor, Dimitri Mitropoulos, is a genius so unique that there is a natural tendency to discuss his achievements at the expense of the organization itself. The cardinal fact is, however, that through the civic ambition of the people of Minneapolis, that city possessed an orchestra which was rendering magnificent public service while he was still a young student in Athens. The Middle West is forever indebted to its founder Emil Oberhoffer, conductor from 1903 to 1921, he worked without salary during the first few years of the orchestra's existence and strove early and late for his ideal and he had as successors Henri Verbrugge and Eugene Ormandy. Mr. Mitropoulos was one of the luckiest of men when he, almost an unknown figure in America, was engaged as conductor in 1937.

One assumes that the personnel is largely composed of native sons of the Middle West, for one never before saw so many tall men in a single orchestral unit. They play with a virile nobility of tone, a richness and breadth of expression and energy that are inspiring. Superb in dynamics their pianissimo playing is also perfect. Judging by their efficiency in the most difficult modern music, they know the detailed business of orchestral expression thoroughly and instinctively. Minneapolis, with a population about two-thirds that of Toronto, and more remote from the greater musical centres, built for itself an orchestra of superb quality, because its public spirited citizens were determined to have one. Our own Toronto Symphony Orchestra has made great advances in the past five years, under a conductor of splendid attainments but it has been in the face of social indifference, in marked contrast with the enlightened civic patriotism of Minneapolis.

There are many fine conductors in North America at present, more than at any time in its history. They have been flocking across the Atlantic ever since the rise of the Nazi regime gave them a "hunch" that in Europe the death-knell of art would sooner or later be sounding. Many of them were already famous by reputation, but the Greek musician and composer, Dimitri Mitropoulos who was just forty in 1936 when he made his debut in America as guest with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, was not. His luck in succeeding Ormandy at Minneapolis gave his personal gen-

ius opportunities that enabled him to rise to a foremost place under conditions that involve the most severe comparisons. He is lean, baldheaded and scholarly, and his intense gravity is wedded to personal distinction. A seemingly impassive personality veils tremendous intensity, an intensity that enchants players and listeners alike. With oddly individual gestures, sparingly used, he can let loose thunderbolts; and at other times woo the most caressing phrases from his men.

Shostakovich Again

His unique powers were best revealed in the Fifth Symphony of the Soviet composer Shostakovich, tonally a stupendously fervent composition, marvellously varied in its appeal. The attempt to make Marxian theory the yardstick of a musical composition has always seemed to me absurd. By what rule the Soviet government (as it once attempted to do) could pronounce the symphonies of Rachmaninoff "Bourgeois" and those of Shostakovich "Marxian," nobody of normal mind knows. Shostakovich probably feels that it is all nonsense himself; so far in this work he sticks to the traditional symphonic form, though the emotional contact is indescribably individual. It is music typical of its time and country, in its stupendous urge. It is the voice of a Colossus awakening and breaking his fetters, and at the same time giving utterance to beautiful dreams. In conducting this symphony Mr. Mitropoulos seemed to live every phrase.

The fire and rhythmical elan of the conductor were evident in his free and captivating rendering of Brahms' *Variations on a Theme by Haydn*, (1873) one of the earliest compositions to use nearly every color resource of the modern orchestra. Mr. Mitropoulos applied the principle of *tempo rubato* to its interpretation, and the result was more inspiring than many stricter renderings one has heard. It is recognized as a test of orchestral efficiency and as such was a triumph for the personnel. Leo Weiner's transcription of Bach's *Tocatta No. 1 in C major* might disturb rigid devotees of the immortal John Sebastian, but nevertheless the touch of Hungarian wildness in the score was fascinating. We were also indebted to Mr. Mitropoulos for introducing to us the music of Anis Fuleihan, a native of Cyprus, resident in America since 1915. His *Pastorale* was singularly poetic and rich in its delicate devices for wind instruments. The conductor also played Purcell and Mendelssohn with unique grace and distinction; obviously a man of comprehensive sympathies.

A Taste of Buxtehude

Those who have read the life of Bach will recall that once as a young man he walked 200 miles to Lubeck to hear the great Swedish organist and composer, Dietrich Buxtehude, who became his idol, and whose fame he was destined to eclipse. Few of us have had opportunities to hear Buxtehude's music; but such an opportunity was provided at Eaton Auditorium last week when the distinguished two-piano team, Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, played two transcriptions of his works, from the pen of the brilliant Canadian composer, Colin McPhee. Mr. McPhee's touch is discerning and reverential and the Choral Prelude, *Now Come, Saviour of the Gentiles* had the same tranquil loveliness found in similar works by Bach. The *Chaconne* coupled with it had glowing richness and variety one assumes to have been inspired by the original work for organ. Both works were played with clarity of detail and charm of touch.

The balance of their program was



Dr. Fricker, conductor of the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir for a quarter of a century, will conduct Bach's Mass in B Minor at his farewell concert at Massey Hall, Monday, Feb. 23. Dr. Fricker will be succeeded in this distinguished office by Sir Ernest Campbell MacMillan.

made up of a great variety of works old and new, all played with an instinctive sense of "atmosphere." Thus in Gluck's *Gavotte* they suggested the courtly 18th century; and in Milhaud's *Brazilera* one felt a tropical exuberance of emotion. For sheer technical distinction it would be difficult to match their rendering of Saint-Saens' *Variations on a Theme of Beethoven*. To me their most exquisite performance in respect of delicacy and expression was Isador Philipp's arrangement of the Mendelssohn *Dream Scherzo*. But for sound jollity it would be difficult to surpass the Highland sword dance *The Keel Row* as arranged by a young Saskatchewan composer, Thomas Austen, now serving with R.C.A.F.



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THE OTHER PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Other Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Other Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

Shall I withhold my dollars

when the happiness of every decent human being is at stake

For want of a tank . . . a gun . . . a plane . . . or one more bullet . . .

. . . by the margin of even a single minute . . . a decision may be lost.

Victory may slip from our grasp for weeks, or months or years . . .

. . . if we withhold any part of the support our dollars can buy.

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MASS in B MINOR
by J. S. BACH

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

SOLOISTS

DOROTHY ALLAN PARK—Soprano
ELLEN LAW—Contralto
JOSEPH VICTOR LADEROUTE—Tenor
ERIC TREDWELL—Bass

THE OTHER PAGE

How Doth the Little Busy Bee?

BY P. O'D.

In England

Now that my bees have been put away for the winter months, now that various sore and swollen places on my face we collided have more or less disappeared, now that I no longer go about with a black veil over my face and a general resemblance otherwise to a stuffed scarecrow, now that I no longer have to feed them or put them or put bed-clothes on them or perform any of the other duties that fall to a bees' house-boy—well, I think that perhaps I can write in a reasonable and dispassionate way about my first season as a bee-keeper. I have learned quite a lot.

But first let me remove a misconception. All my life I have been hearing about the busy little bee and the industrious little ant. I don't know about ants—I haven't tried to keep any of them yet. But, so far as bees are concerned, I am completely disillusioned. Most of that talk about bees being so busy is pure propaganda, invented, I believe, by school-masters and hymn-writers in order to impress the youthful mind. They certainly look busy, and they certainly sound busy, but they do mighty little business—like a good many men I have met. Most of it is just buzzing.

Mind you, I make no pretensions to being a bee-authority—Heaven forbid. This past summer was my first season, and I have only two hives. But even two hives and several months of care and study should be enough to give one some insight into the character of the little beasts.

Summing up my experiences, I can only say that, far from being the busy, industrious, orderly little creatures I had always considered them, they are a lazy, noisy, greedy, and somewhat stupid lot. The only time they are really busy is when they are fighting. And they get tight on the very slightest provocation. Life in a hive is just one long Democratic

struggle. I may think, as I used to, that the careful beeman gives a hive a puff of smoke before starting operations on it, the effect of the smoke is to stupefy the bees and even suffocate them. It isn't. What the smoke really does is to give the bees an excuse for dropping all work and fighting. They really were working and were about to start gorging themselves with honey. Slightly fermented I suspect.

"SOMEBODY'S smoking!" they say, and something to that effect in the bee language. "Well, girls, how about calling it a day and throwing up the sponge?"

So they fill up on honey, and in a few minutes they are feeling so happy and cheerful that they don't care whether there are burglars up the wall or not. Unfortunately, not all of them! Even in the hive there are a few teetotalers—or perhaps merely bees that got crowded away from the bar. These are the ones that buzz furiously around your head, or tap on your veil waiting until it comes against your face, as it nearly always does, so that they can reach in with their stingers.

After a few painful experiences I discovered why wise beemen wire their veils, so that they stand well clear of any vulnerable spots—the farther the better. As a preparation for next season I am looking around for a discarded bird-cage.

Another popular misconception about bees is that they don't sting people they know—or, at any rate, people that know them. Everyone has heard those stories about beemen taking swarms or lifting crates of honey out of hives, without veils, gloves, or unpleasant consequences. The idea, I suppose, is that the bees get fond of them and wouldn't dream of hurting them. Don't believe any such dangerous nonsense. Bees would sting their own grandmothers when in the mood—which seems to be most of the time.

If there is any period when bees

are supposed to be good-humored and harmless, it is when they are swarming. For one thing, they are setting out on their travels, with their little beeminds fully occupied by thoughts of the new home they are going to establish. And, for another, they always have a final gorge of honey—a sort of farewell binge. Nothing to fear from them then, we are told. Well, my first experience of trying to buy a swarm was a bit of an eye-opener—almost an eye-closer, in fact.

I had placed an order with a local beeman for the first swarm he wanted to sell. Weeks went by and nothing happened, the season being a bad and late one. Then one day I got a message to say that he had a promising swarm and was about to take them. I hurried over full of a pleasant excitement and curiosity.

THE bees were hanging in an elongated bunch from one of the branches of a high tree—one of the lower branches, but still high enough to make a ladder necessary. I found my friend placing it in position against the trunk. He had a sort of straw basket, known as a "skep," on the end of a pole; and he was swathed in enough mosquito netting to give the impression that he was about to do the Dance of the Seven Veils. Apparently he didn't share that popular superstition about the good nature of swarming bees.

"Better not stand too close," he warned me. And he began very cautiously to climb the ladder and get the skep into position just beneath the swarm. He gave a quick upward thrust with the pole, and then—well, then quite a number of things happened all together. Either my poor friend slipped, or the ladder did, or the violent thrust had caused him to lose his balance. Down he came, ladder, skep, and bees and all.

I caught a wild glimpse of him tearing off into the bushes, slapping himself so quickly and in so many different places that he looked like one of those Hindoo gods with about eight arms. I did not go to his assistance. Feeling that I could be of no real use, I took refuge behind the house.

Several hours later I got word from him that the bees had collected again, that he had taken the swarm, and that it was safely housed and awaiting my inspection. I didn't particularly want to see him or them, but not to go might have seemed unsympathetic. I found him rather puffy about the face, but cheerful. Stout fellows, beemen! The skep stood like a little straw house in the middle of a sheet on the lawn. One end was propped up by a brick.

"Nice swarm!" he assured me. "About a gallon and a half." Think of estimating bees by the gallon! But apparently that is the right professional way of doing it.

Nervously I tiptoed over to it. Quite a lot seemed to be going on around the tilted edge of the skep, and I was taking no chances.

"Oh, you don't need to be afraid," he said. "They won't sting now."

AS HE had discarded his veils and his gloves, I took courage. He raised the side of the skep to show me how safe and easy it was also to show me the bees. They filled the whole top of it, a crawling, slithering mass quite loathsome, my dears! A bee sipping the honey from a flower can be almost attractive, but not a gallon and a half of bees climbing all over one another. And to think of the poor old queen somewhere in the middle of them! What lives these royal ladies live!

All the bees were not thus peacefully but unpleasantly engaged. On the ground-sheet under the skep a sort of Donnybrook Fair was going on, bees by the hundred pouncing on one another, kicking and clawing, and doing their darnedest to get their

stingers into action. Succeeding, too, for the corpses lay thick.

"What are they doing that for?" I asked.

"Oh, that's nothing," he assured me. "There are always a few strange bees who try to barge in, and the home guards are just seeing them off."

The home guards seemed to be having much the best of it, so I decided to buy the swarm. It is nice to know that, when there is scrapping to be done, your bees can be trusted to look after themselves.

THEY were delivered that evening, as easy as pouring a sack of coal down a chute—just shook them out in front of the hive, and they were so tired and sleepy and bored with house-hunting that they climbed right in. A week or so later I got another swarm in the same way—though without the fun of watching the beeman being chased around the shrubbery.

After that I settled down to the pleasant business of computing the amount of honey we were going to get. I could see visions of dozens of those nice little squares oozing richly at the edges, and rows and rows of bottles full of thick golden fluid, the sweet and perfumed essence of a summer's flowers. Lyrical?—I know, but that's the way I felt.

Oh, the happy hours I spent just watching them come crawling out of the narrow slit that hives have for a front-door and then darting away into the blue to gather pollen and nectar and the rest of the makings! It was a very cheering sight, though even then it struck me that quite a few of them seemed to spend their time hanging around the door and just gossiping and loafing. But I consoled myself with the thought that these were the guards, waiting there to jump on intruders and give them "the works." Bees are non-appeasers.

Once in a while I swathed myself in all the netting I could manage to get on, and had a peep inside. It was a marvellous scene of industry, every comb covered with the grand little workers, pumping in the good stuff for all they were worth. I even hefted the frames. Nice and heavy—about 30 pounds per hive, I figured, 60 in all, or let us say 50, just to be safe. And 50 pounds of honey is a very jolly thing to contemplate nowadays, the sugar ration being what it is.

FINALLY came the great day of the robbing. I had my friend the beeman come around, feeling the need of professional assistance. We did all the usual things, including the smoking that was to start them on an amiable jag. But we were not entirely successful—not so far as the amiability went. Some bees seem to be fighting drunks. There were hectic and painful moments.

We stuck to it and got the frames away. My hopes rose high above the sore places on my face and neck. I felt that I was about to be rewarded for all I had done and suffered. Mutt that I am! Actually there were about six pounds of honey in the two hives, no, not sixty, just six! When I thought the little blighters were storing honey away, they were really eating it. At any rate, it wasn't there. They had got away with the lot.

The bee-expert tried to console me. "They sometimes do that when the season's been bad," he explained. "Especially new swarms. But they'll probably get away to a good start next year, and then you'll have plenty if you feed them well this autumn."

"What, me feed them?" I gasped. "After the way they've been soldiering on me all summer!"

"If you don't, you'll lose them."

So feed them I had to. I wrote away to the local Food Board, got my allowance of sugar—ten pounds per hive—melted it down into syrup, and poured it by the quart into those two gangs of racketeers. They drank it all in about a fortnight. How they must have laughed!

at EATON'S



A — GREAT COAT in silver fox that goes with everything! Your carefully matched skins in moderate length with matching sleeves. Sale Price \$325.00.

Save on "Silvers"! EATON'S Annual Sale of Silver Fox

Good furs are a sound investment . . . you'll wear them long and contentedly. Particularly these "silvers," each shimmering pelt carefully selected by our expert furriers . . . each distinctive style designed in our own workrooms. Richly frosted skins, dazzling as snow in the sunshine, they're beautifully blended in two-skin scarves for your suit . . . in capes to swirl about the shoulders of your untrimmed coat . . . in cardigan jackets and jacket-front capes . . . in coats that come to your fingertips or sweep to a full thirty-eight inches. You'll be impressed with the selection and appreciate the savings . . . at these special Sale Prices on silver fox. Note: Be sure to see our collection of specimen silver fox skins . . . they are truly "precious pelts."

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SPECIAL FEATURE . . . A collection of beautiful silver fox scarves in matched pairs. Exceptional value. Sale Price, pair \$88.00

Budget Plan Terms may be arranged if desired.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED

It's Open Season on Dominion Income Tax Payers



In the see-saw Battle of Libya, Nazi forces under the command of General Erwin Rommel had, early this week, driven close to Tobruk in a great counter-offensive and indications were that the Axis forces would try to bypass the famous Tobruk stronghold, making full use of the good highways which parallel the coast some 30 miles south of the Mediterranean. Early this week the Royal Air Force scored its greatest victory in the western desert when a squadron of 18 American "Kittyhawk" planes flown by Australian and British pilots ambushed an Axis flight of some 30 planes and shot down 20 of them only 10 miles west of Tobruk. Said the R.A.F. communique, reporting on the action: "Not one of the enemy planes escaped damage." At sea, submarines sank one large and another medium-sized supply ship. Above: Axis armored vehicles ablaze after being captured and blown up by South African troops. Below: An American Maryland bomber over Libya pulls away after dropping a stick of bombs on an Axis transport column. Dense smoke indicates a hit.



THIS is open season for income tax, and there is no limit to the bag. The very last dollar is to be chased to its lair. Indeed, the way things are shaping now, there will soon be no closed season at all. For the National Revenue Department is trying hard to make the collection procedure almost continuous, and thereby to gather up its share while the income is still burning a hole in the citizen's pocket. Spendthrift though we may be, the Department will try to catch the arrow in its flight.

In the good old days, income tax was a leisurely sort of manoeuvre, with considerable room for deploying in any direction, and an opportunity for retiring to a prepared position in case of a pincers movement. Now it is a grim and almost continuous action. You are no longer allowed to even get the feel of all your money. What you have to do now is try to declare what your income would have been if the government had not made its deductions at the source, and how much you would have owed the government if it had not got there first. Next you balance what the government took from you against what it was entitled to take from you.

Even before you reach this stage, however, you come up against a mystifying formula arising out of the

BY W. A. McKAGUE

Paying income tax to-day has changed from a brief skirmish at the end of the year to a grim, 12-months-long action in which your pay checks are whittled down in monthly casualties by the National Revenue Department.

Here in this article, W. A. McKague enumerates the precautions which the government takes to make sure there will be no errors of "omission or commission". But when all is known, you are still left with the job of calculating.

competition of several governments to get there ahead of one another. If you get anything from outside of Canada, you must deal with "applicable portion of British and United States income tax." This wording itself is a frank admission that all of the deductions made by these governments are not to be recognized here. Indeed, the Canadian calculation, which is too puzzling to be dealt with in this article, seems to be based

on the degree to which the Canadian tax-collecting rights are offended, rather than on the residual tax-paying ability of the citizen.

Once over this hurdle, the income tax declarant should know whether the net balance is due to him or by him. If he still owes the government, he must pay at once. But if too much has already been taken from him at the source—well, what's the odds, anyway. He can enter claim for a refund. This makes him an unsecured creditor of the Crown. Now it is a British tradition that any subject may petition the Crown. But in this jurisdiction at least we have it so well hedged, with the advice of Ministers, and the regulations of departments, that it can not very easily be sued.

Best Laid Schemes

But strangest of all, on the matter of income tax, is that you are no longer expected to wait even until the year is over. There is an implied danger of forgetting something by that time. To guard against omissions and commissions, it is now suggested that you do the calculating and some of the actual paying beforehand. About September is the time

(Continued on Page 38)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The War and the Loan

BY P. M. RICHARDS

THIS Victory Loan is before us at a time when the war has taken a grim turn and we are all conscious of the fact that a greater effort than ever has to be put forth to assure victory. The startling successes won by Japan in the South Pacific, the threat to Burma and Australia and the indications that Germany will soon launch a powerful Spring offensive, have brought home the seriousness of the situation to all of us. The War Loan enables each one of us to do something concrete now. Canada wants \$600 millions to carry on the war. Collectively we can easily



subscribe this amount and more, for, despite greatly increased taxes, deposits in the chartered banks are now back to the level at which they stood before the Loan of last June. Individually we can each subscribe even though we may have no immediate ready cash, for the arrangements permit us to pay for bonds on easy instalments and accumulate the where-withal over a period of time by eliminating or at least reducing our consumption of non-essentials. By doing this latter, we shall be furthering one of the main objectives of the Loan.

The purchase of Victory Bonds is a privilege and a duty, not an act of especial virtue or generosity as some seem to regard it. We do not give our soldiers, sailors and airmen any special credit for doing their simple duty—it is expected of them. And it is equally to be expected of Canada's civilians that they will do their duty and support the Loan. Bond-buying is a privilege because the bonds pay a good rate of interest and are a completely safe investment, in a world and at a time when safe investments with good interest are far from plentiful, and because the bonds will return us the money at maturity, whereas the Government might have taxed away our money "for keeps."

This is World's Richest Country

As to the security behind the bonds, it is worth noting that only a few years ago the League of Nations made a comparative survey of the wealth and resources of the world's countries and placed Canada at the top of the list. This Dominion of ours was stated by this world authority to be the richest of all countries. That's something to have behind our war effort and our war loans, and something to keep Hitler from getting. In all Canada, what investment will be good if Dominion bonds are not? Remember that Dominion taxes are the first charge on the earnings of industry and trade. Obviously money in the bank is no safer than Dominion bonds, since the

credit of the Dominion is the security behind both.

Some people who disapprove of the Government's policy on conscription and the plebiscite have said they will show their disapproval by refusing to subscribe to the Loan. That attitude is thoroughly unpatriotic and stupid. This war is all Canada's war, not just the Government's. The Government is merely a committee of citizens elected to manage the nation's affairs; the war emergency was thrust upon it. If we lose the war, all Canada will suffer, not just the Government. And—we might as well face the fact—it is now apparent that loss of the war is a distinct possibility if we don't put forth our fullest effort.

Make Loan a "Total" Effort

We have been speaking glibly of "total war," but up to now we haven't been practising it. We still have large resources in man- and woman-power, materials, money and productive equipment which could be, but are not yet, employed in our war program. To so employ them would require the temporary surrendering of a considerable amount of personal liberty, the stoppage of production of many lines of civilian goods commonly regarded as necessities but which we can get along without if we have to, and the acceptance of many deprivations and inconveniences more onerous than we have yet experienced. The Government seems to be trying to avoid compulsion and adhere to voluntary methods as far as possible, but it is obvious that the state of the war calls for nothing less than a total effort.

Each citizen can now show his appreciation of the needs of the situation by buying Victory Bonds to the limit of his means, no matter how small, perhaps, those means may be. In the Loan of last June there were 968,259 subscribers, and of these no less than 416,511 bought \$50 bonds and 244,771 \$100 bonds. This was a splendid response by the "little people" and it is hoped and expected that they will do as well and even better this time.

The plain truth is that if we don't lend now to Canada, we may have to give later to Germany and Japan, just as the peoples of occupied France, Czechoslovakia and Belgium are having to give. Also that if we don't make the choice now, we may not have an opportunity to do so later on. France shut her eyes to danger, and we all know what happened to her. The people of France know now that liberty isn't only a principle; they know that it's a concrete fact without which life just isn't worth while.





CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED

• PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES •

THE BRADING BREWERIES LIMITED • BRITISH AMERICAN BREWING CO., LIMITED • CANADA BUD BREWERIES LIMITED
CANADIAN BREWERIES (QUEBEC) LIMITED • THE CARLING BREWERIES LIMITED • COSGRAVE'S DOMINION BREWERY LIMITED
O'KEEFE'S BREWING COMPANY LIMITED • O'KEEFE'S BEVERAGES LIMITED

Twelfth Annual Report — Year Ended October 31st, 1941

To The Shareholders:

Your Directors present herewith a statement of the affairs and financial position of your Company for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1941.

The result of operations for the year showed improvement over the preceding year. After providing for depreciation and other charges, including income and excess profits taxes, the net profit for the year amounted to \$570,570.11, in comparison with \$525,032.78 in the previous year. Dividends were paid on the preference shares at the full rate of \$3.00 per share.

During the year the debenture debt of the Company was reduced from \$2,025,000 to \$1,550,000; in addition mortgages aggregating \$160,588.50 were paid off, or a total reduction in funded debt of \$635,588.50. The Company's net working capital also increased and at the end of the year amounted to \$2,172,973.38.

Further extensive improvements were made to several of the Company's plants, thereby increasing their capacity and making them among the best equipped on the North American continent. The care devoted to the maintenance of plants and the installation of the most up-to-date equipment, is in a large measure responsible for the excellence of the Company's products, which are steadily winning added favor with the public. Your Company, as a result of the continuous programme of plant improvement carried on over several years, is now, fortunately, in a position to operate efficiently during a period when governmental restrictions will prevent further large expenditures on capital account.

Your Company has continued to make provision for the well-being and social security of its employees and their families. Wages paid are the highest in the industry and employees share in the benefits of health, sickness, accident, hospitalization, group and life insurance, as well as being provided with an assured income on retirement. The major cost of such benefits is borne by your Company.

Your Company has for several months been carrying on an extensive export business to the British forces in the theatres of war.

Your Directors are now putting forward a proposal for the elimination of the arrears of dividends on the preference shares, which is embodied in a by-law to be submitted to the holders of preference shares and the shareholders as a whole at separate meetings as indicated in the accompanying notice. Briefly, the by-law provides for the cancellation of the arrears of \$6.75 per share, the substitution of a higher dividend rate of \$3.40 per annum instead of \$3.00 per annum and an increase in the redemption price by the amount of the arrears, from \$40.00 to \$46.75 per share. The increase in the dividend rate, which will be applicable to the dividend payable July 1st, 1942, is the equivalent of approximately 6% interest on the arrears and the eventual right of shareholders to receive payment of the arrears is protected by the increase in the redemption price. In addition the by-law provides for the elimination of the present restrictions on the issuance of bonds and secured obligations, as being no longer appropriate having regard to the capitalization of the Company, which it is anticipated will normally include a substantial amount of debentures or other secured indebtedness. The accompanying proposal has been put forward only after a most exhaustive study by your Directors of many alternative suggestions and is recommended for your favorable consideration and approval in the belief that it is fair to both classes of shareholders as well as being in the interests of the Company itself.

Your Directors wish to record their appreciation of the loyalty and efficient services rendered by the officers and employees of the Company during the period under review.

Submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors. E. P. TAYLOR,
President.

Toronto, Canada, February 11th, 1942.

CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AT THE 31st OCTOBER, 1941—STATEMENT I

ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash on Hand and in Bank	\$ 188,815.62
Investments including shares in Brewing Companies and Company's own Debentures acquired in anticipation of Sinking Fund requirements (Quoted Market Value \$684,589.97)	749,998.33
Accounts and Bills Receivable less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts	195,571.94
Stocks of Beer and Supplies valued on the basis of cost and Containers on the basis of cost or replacement values as certified by responsible officials	2,624,222.77
Prepaid Expenses	58,950.78
	\$4,117,559.44
Deferred Charges including \$62,125.91 balance of Discount and Expenses in connection with the issue of Debentures	175,166.20
Fixed Assets:	
Land	\$ 991,485.03
Buildings	\$4,162,790.21
Plant and Equipment	5,469,428.61
	\$9,632,218.82
Less: Reserves for Depreciation	2,611,250.90
	\$7,020,967.92
	\$12,667,315.94
Sundry Properties and Investments including Interest in Affiliated Companies and Subsidiary Company not consolidated in Balance Sheet—at book values less reserves	\$62,157.35
	\$12,667,315.94

We have examined the books and accounts of Canadian Breweries Limited and of its Subsidiary Companies for the year ended the 31st October, 1941. In connection therewith we tested accounting records and other supporting evidence and made a general review of the accounting methods and of the Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts for the year. Based upon such examination we report that all our requirements as auditors have been complied with and that, in our opinion, the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of Canadian Breweries Limited and its Subsidiary Companies as at the 31st October, 1941, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Companies.

GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO.
Chartered Accountants, Auditors

DATED at Toronto, Ontario, 9th January, 1942.

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	
Current Liabilities:	
Bank Loans—Secured	\$ 401,400.00
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	875,167.34
Income Taxes Accrued	667,718.72
Note: Excess profits tax included at estimated amount subject to determination of standard profits.	
	\$1,944,586.06
Debentures—Secured by First Mortgage: Authorized	\$2,500,000.00
Issued:	
5% Series "A" Sinking Fund Debentures due the 1st April, 1946, redeemable before and at maturity at a premium of 2%:	
£300,000-0-0 Sterling to the £	\$5,000,000.00
160,000-0-0 Less: Redeemed	800,000.00
£140,000-0-0	\$ 700,000.00
4% 4 1/2% and 5% Series "B" Debentures maturing in annual instalments of \$75,000.00 on the 1st April in each of the years 1942 and 1943 and \$100,000.00 in each of the years 1944 and 1945 and 1946 to 1951 inclusive, redeemable before maturity at a maximum premium of 2%—\$1,000,000.00 less \$150,000.00 matured and retired to date.	850,000.00
Minority Interest in Subsidiary Company	1,550,000.00
Capital and Surplus represented by:	811,073.38
Authorized Capital:	
250,000 \$5.00 Cumulative Sinking Fund Convertible Preference Shares of no par value.	
1,500,000 Common shares of no par value.	
Issued Capital:	
163,428 \$5.00 Cumulative Sinking Fund Convertible Preference Shares of no par value	\$3,893,274.57
228 Less: Redeemed	5,431.42
163,200	\$3,887,843.15
675,195 Common shares of no par value	1,026,213.65
Capital Surplus including Surplus arising from Appraisal of Fixed Assets—Statement II	1,878,857.68
Distributable Surplus—Statement III	1,568,742.02
	8,361,656.50
Contingent Liabilities:	
Commitments in connection with Fixed Asset Additions	\$ 400,000.00
Sundry Guarantees, etc.	60,000.00
Provincial Capital and Income Taxes—1941	60,000.00
	\$460,000.00
Note: (1) Dividends on the Cumulative \$3.00 Preference Shares were 6.75 per share in arrears at the 31st October, 1941.	
(2) Option rights expiring the 1st October, 1945, not exceeding 128,000 Common Shares at from \$9.00 to \$10.00 per share are outstanding in connection with Series "A" Debentures issued.	
	\$12,667,315.94

Approved on behalf of the Board.

E. P. TAYLOR, Director.
K. S. BARNES, Director.

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year ended the 31st October, 1941—Statement IV

Profit from Operations before charging Depreciation, Income Taxes and other items as set out below	\$1,796,818.98
Miscellaneous Income (net)	48,517.76
	\$1,845,336.74
Less:	
Bank and other Interest	124,083.14
Net Profit for Year before providing for Depreciation and Income Taxes	\$1,721,253.60
Provision for Depreciation	491,805.31
Net Profit for Year before Income Taxes	\$1,229,448.29
Provision for Dominion and Provincial Income Taxes	626,000.00
Net Profit for Year	\$ 603,448.29
Less:	
Net Profits applicable to Minority Interests	52,878.18
Balance Transferred to Distributable Surplus—Statement III	\$ 570,570.11

CAPITAL SURPLUS INCLUDING SURPLUS ARISING FROM APPRAISAL OF FIXED ASSETS

For the Year ended the 31st October, 1941—Statement II

Balance at Credit the 1st November, 1940	\$1,621,824.85
Add:	
Increase due to the purchase of additional shares of a Subsidiary during the year	\$ 23,820.12
Net adjustment resulting from disposal of Fixed Assets during the year	255,212.73
	257,032.85
Balance at the 31st October, 1941—Statement I	\$1,878,857.68

DISTRIBUTABLE SURPLUS

For the Year ended the 31st October, 1941—Statement III

Balance at Credit the 1st November, 1940	\$1,487,729.91
Add:	
Net Profit for the year ended the 31st October, 1941—Statement IV	570,570.11
	\$2,058,300.02
Deduct:	
Dividends Paid on Preference Shares	189,558.00
Balance at the 31st October, 1941—Statement I	\$1,568,742.02



The Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada
offers for public subscription

\$600,000,000

S E C O N D

VICTORY LOAN

Dated and bearing interest from 1st March 1942, and offered in three maturities, as follows:

For Cash or Conversion	For Cash or Conversion	For Conversion only
Twelve-year	Six-year	Two and one-half year
3% BONDS DUE 1st MARCH 1954	2 1/4% BONDS DUE 1st MARCH 1948	1 1/2% BONDS DUE 1st SEPTEMBER 1944
PAYABLE AT MATURITY AT 101%	PAYABLE AT MATURITY AT 100%	PAYABLE AT MATURITY AT 100%
Callable at 101 in or after 1952	Non-callable to maturity	Non-callable to maturity
Interest payable 1st March and September	Interest payable 1st March and September	Interest payable 1st March and September
Denominations,	Denominations,	Denominations,
\$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$25,000	\$1,000, \$5,000, \$25,000	\$1,000, \$100,000
ISSUE PRICE: 100%,	ISSUE PRICE: 100%,	ISSUE PRICE: 100%,
yielding 3.07% to maturity	yielding 2.25% to maturity	yielding 1.50% to maturity

Principal and interest payable in lawful money of Canada; the principal at any agency of the Bank of Canada and the interest semi-annually, without charge, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest, as provided in the Official Prospectus, through any agency of the Bank of Canada.

CASH SUBSCRIPTIONS

Cash subscriptions will be received *only* for the 3% and/or the 2 1/4% bonds and may be paid in full at the time of application at the issue price in each case *without* accrued interest. Bearer bonds with coupons will be available for prompt delivery. Cash subscriptions may also be made payable by instalments, plus accrued interest, as follows—

10% on application; 15% on 15th April 1942; 15% on 15th May 1942;
20% on 15th June 1942; 20% on 15th July 1942;
20.82% on the 3% bonds OR 20.62% on the 2 1/4% bonds, on 15th August 1942.

The last payment on 15th August 1942, covers the final payment of principal, plus .82 of 1% in the case of the 3% bonds and .62 of 1% in the case of the 2 1/4% bonds representing accrued interest from 1st March 1942, to the due dates of the respective instalments.

CONVERSION SUBSCRIPTIONS

Holders of Dominion of Canada 1 1/2% Bonds due 15th May 1942, and Dominion of Canada 2% Bonds due 1st June 1942, may, for the period during which the subscription lists are open, tender their bonds with final coupon attached, in lieu of cash, on subscriptions for a like or greater par value of bonds of one or more maturities of this loan at the issue price in each case *without* accrued interest. The surrender value of the 1 1/2% Bonds will be 100.59% of their par value, and of the 2% Bonds will be 100.80% of their par value, inclusive of accrued interest in each case; the resulting adjustment to be paid in cash.

The Minister of Finance reserves the right to accept or to allot the whole or any part of the amount of this loan subscribed for cash for either or both of the available maturities if total subscriptions are in excess of \$600,000,000.

The cash proceeds of this loan will be used by the Government to finance expenditures for war purposes.

Subscriptions may be made through any Victory Loan Salesman, the National War Finance Committee or any representative thereof, any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or any authorized Savings Bank, Trust or Loan Company, from whom may be obtained application forms and copies of the Official Prospectus containing complete details of the loan.

The lists will open on 16th February 1942, and will close on or about 7th March 1942, with or without notice, at the discretion of the Minister of Finance.

Department of Finance,
Ottawa, 14th February 1942.

Income Tax

(Continued from Page 36)

to start. That gives you an opportunity to anticipate not merely your income for the rest of the year, but also the deductions which the government is going to make from it.

The best-laid schemes for determining your obligations in advance gang aft agla', however. Even in the case of income tax you are never sure of the final result until long after the last payment has been made. The Revenue Department always has interim receipts at hand but is very chary with the issuance of its final receipt or "notice of assessment." Whatever estimates and calculations and payments you may make before the while the year is still current, you still have to make an official return after the year is over, and it may be years before that return is finally approved.

A few years ago several changes in taxation were made retroactive. For instance, a parliament of legislature meeting about March would bring in a change applicable to the last calendar year ended December just previous, and on at least one occasion a change applied to any financial year which closed at anytime during the calendar year ended December, so that a company with a financial year ended January had to revise its tax bills for no less than two years back. This proved very embarrassing in many cases, as dividends had been paid and other appropriations made on the assumption that all the obligations for the fiscal period were known. It is comforting to see that such unfair methods are now abandoned and that the tax-gatherer looks ahead, even though we likewise are asked to look ahead in our actual payments. For instance, in respect to your tax on 1941 income, which is the one now facing you, you at least know that the rates are already determined. This will leave you still with the job of calculating.

Mines Handbook

AT THE close of 1941 there were 144 gold mills operating in Canada, with an additional 60 plants idle. It is shown by the eleventh annual edition of the Canadian Mines Handbook, which was issued this week. In spite of a decline in Ontario's output last year, at least partly caused by the strike at eight of the Kirkland Lake mines, the total value of gold recovered in the six out of the nine provinces that are producers was slightly higher than in any previous year.

War demands for metals resulted in a marked increase in production of all base metals and new objectives have been set for 1942. Metal prices are still low, however, and several companies owning potential producers cannot see their way clear yet to resume operations.

The Handbook shows the number of gold producers to be lower by two than a year ago.

The number of companies listed in the mines Handbook total 1060 as compared with 5,760 in the 1941 edition. Part I gives all the details on 648 active corporations, while Part II deals with 5,412 that were inactive. The number of new companies formed in 1941, including a few reorganizations totalled 106 and the number of companies that resumed active operations or at least did some work during the year after a period of inactivity was 55. About a dozen mining companies went into bankruptcy, including two producers, and quite a number of others, practically all of which were inactive or had been succeeded by newer corporations, liquidated voluntarily or surrendered their charters.

Surprisingly, dividends paid by mining companies in 1941 totalled greater than in the preceding year, even though taxation reached new heights and operating costs were higher generally due to the increased cost of labor and supplies. Altogether 91 companies distributed approximately \$107,000,000 to shareholders as compared with 88 companies and dividends of \$104,700,000 in 1940.

The Canadian Mines Handbook is published by Northern Miner Press Limited, Toronto.

The Allies' Economic Unity

BY THE time these words are read it may be that the meeting between Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt in Washington and Mr. Eden and Stalin in Moscow will have been followed by a grand meeting between the four leaders of the U.S., China, the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain. It is no easy thing, to forge an effective unified policy on the military and economic fronts. But it is a necessary thing, and most necessary when it is most difficult, in the economic realm.

There is, of course, no dividing line between economics and military strategy. Particularly when the question is one of manpower, a decision on the one must profoundly affect decisions on the other. And since the object of a Grand Unity on economic resources must be based on a division of labor on the most orthodox pattern, it follows that there must be differences between the economic committees and the military commands. It might become advisable, from the military point of view, for Britain to provide 100,000 men from industry to operate on a certain front. But it might be even more desirable, from the broadest strategy, for, say, China to provide the men, even if it means time lost and a greater employment of shipping, so that Britain's 100,000, who man for man are more effective in industrial pro-

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON
*Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent
in London*

The forging of a unified war policy is now a major task of Britain, the United States, Russia and China. The economic problems are probably greater than the military.

It is plain, says Mr. Layton, that a determining influence upon the course of economic preparation within each country must be the terms on which final complete harmony is expected.

And these terms must themselves be mainly determined by the way in which each national organism finds its own optimum war efficiency.

power tether. She has no margin left for major changes in policy. But the U.S. has a long way to go, and so have the U.S.S.R. and China, with their millions. In supply, Britain's problem is one of transport, primarily, but it is also important to understand that she is far advanced along the road of war production in her factories. Nothing like the scope exists for expanding production here as it does in the United States, and Russia and China. So far, then, the biggest moves—and they are moves which are essentially preparatory to the grand economic Allied plan—are with, first, the United States; secondly, the U.S.S.R.; thirdly, China.

Division of Labor

This is not to say that plans for unifying the Allied effort must be left until each Ally is fully unified and keyed-up within itself. Plainly, a determining influence upon the course of economic preparation within each country must be the terms on which final complete harmony is expected. But it is equally apparent that these terms, by their very nature, must themselves be mainly determined by the way in which each national organism finds its own optimum war efficiency. The only major qualifying factor to this dogma is that which proves the wisdom of President Roosevelt's determination to continue with Lease-Lend even while the United States' own industrial needs press hard. Britain is in a position to turn certain supplies more rapidly—in the essential sense of getting them most quickly to the areas of use—into weapons than the U.S. is, while the U.S.S.R., though her process of conversion may be slower in some instances, is able to bring her weapons to bear immediately upon the enemy in the field.

Therefore, while each of the Allies presses on without respite to the logical economic end of endeavor, the modifications to the simple division of labor principle introduced by the varying stages of industrial advancement between the Allies must not be ignored. Nor, of course, must the purely strategic compulsions be side-tracked. It is natural for China—as it is natural for Australia—to regard the war with Japan as something separate from the war with the European Axis. But the U.S.S.R., Britain and the U.S. understand that the ultimate, as well as the primary enemy is Nazi Germany, and that when she is destroyed the whole Fascist edifice crumbles. So we must expect pressure to be brought to bear in Allied military conferences to indicate that the most pressing need is for weapons to be put in the hands of Russian soldiers and airmen, British soldiers and airmen and sailors, and American airmen and sailors.

In such discussions, it is perhaps too much to expect that the Grand Alli-

ance will have much time for considering the effects of collaboration now upon the post-war scene. It is crystal clear, however, that, once the broad policy has been decided, there will be vast scope for adjusting the important but subsidiary details, and that there is no rule of thumb method by which these can be decided so as to yield the maximum immediate

benefit to the Allied war cause. Is it too much to hope that in these decisions the Allied rulers will not forget that war is father to peace, and that if the peace is not to be the father of yet another war concern should be had to the post-war economic line-up of the nations? Where there is doubt in the Allied Councils let the spirit of the Atlantic Charter prevail.



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Do your part in Canada's fight for freedom. In the Axis' assault against democracy, freedom—everything that makes life worth while—is at stake. Only victory can preserve it.

Participate today—to the limit of your ability—in the new Victory Loan.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Income Tax Return...

Both the Income Tax Act and the form to be filled out are much more complicated than formerly. You can save yourself time and money by employing this Corporation to make out your income tax return in 1942. Fees are most reasonable; your inquiries are invited.

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★ TRUSTS ★

CORPORATION

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Not cancellable until the assured reaches the age of 70—that is the outstanding feature of our new "Age 70" Accident Insurance Policy. The protective is the only all-Canadian Company issuing indemnity against sickness, accident and death at privileged rates exclusively to Masons.

Ask your local agent or write to Head Office for full particulars regarding our Excel, Duplex and Alpha Policies—the best protection for your life and property—liberal provisions—Strike liquid position to meet all claims promptly.



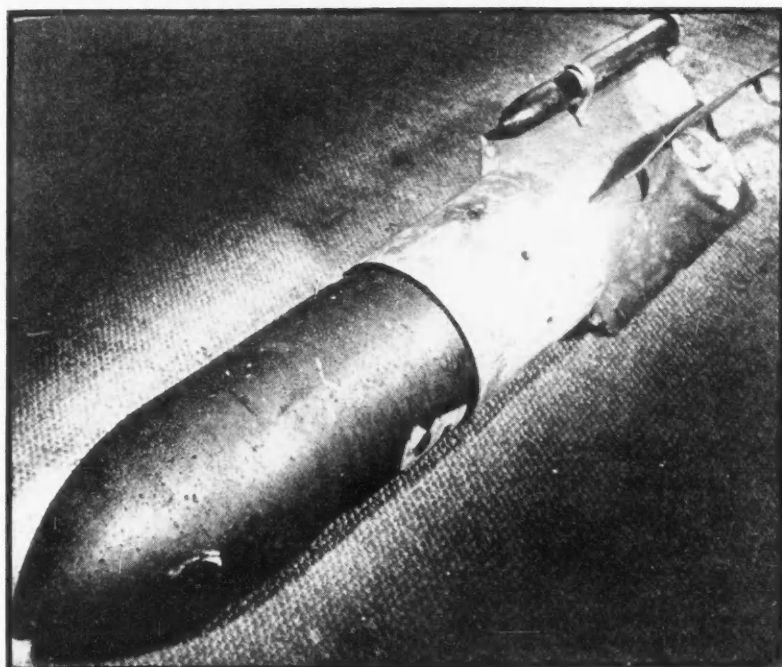
The PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Head Office: Granby, Que.

Multitude of Problems

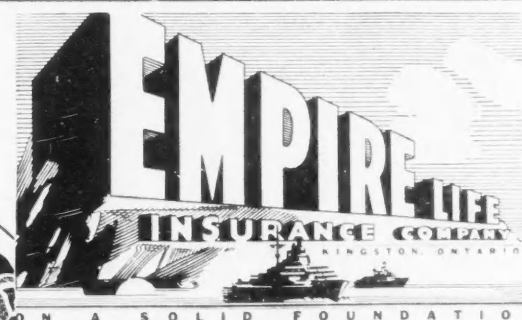
It is apparent that a multitude of problems will develop, and the important thing is not to invite inevitable chaos by attempting to solve them by means ill-devised to cope with their multilateral nature. And at the same time, not to react from over-simplification and flounder in a welter of committees and sub-committees.

How should the task be attacked? The great question, which is the reconciliation of economic collaboration with military collaboration, cannot yet be tackled. The military fronts are too fluid and the U.S.S.R. has not yet declared war on Japan. But on the economic front the best guiding principle is that the unification of effort between the Allies can come only after each nation has rigorously developed to the optimum point its own organization for war. Britain is near the end of her man-



This is one of the "siren" bombs which the Nazis dropped on London at the height of the Blitz. One of the miniature organ pipes used to make the screaming descent of the bomb can be seen on the top fin. The pipe on the nearest fin was broken off when the bomb plunged into the earth. The pipes on this 110-pounder are made of papier mache.

SYMBOLS OF SECURITY



1941 A RECORD YEAR OF PROGRESS

Insurance in Force - - - \$41,042,588
An Increase of \$2,360,000

Assets Increased to - - - 10,589,294

Income Increased to - - - 1,603,835

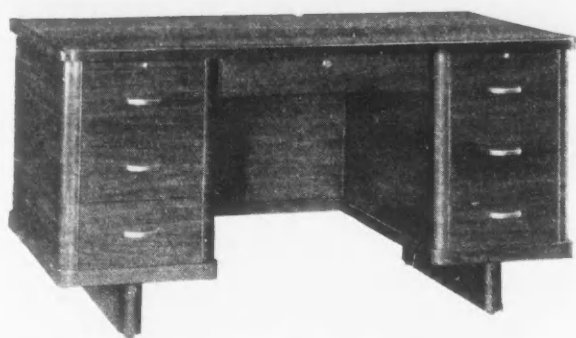
Reserves Increased to - - - 9,616,511

New Insurance Paid for and Revived
\$5,395,770—an Increase of 27½%
...Payments to Living Policyholders
and Beneficiaries \$698,584...
Surplus for Protection of Policyholders \$603,096.

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President

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EMPIRE LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
KINGSTON ONTARIO



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Of the factors which help to speed your day's work at the office perhaps none is more dominant than a good desk... a desk designed for working comfort, freedom of action, convenient filing and housing of confidential material and working tools... and whose general appearance and utility inspire better work.

From "Office Specialty's" line of over forty wood desks you can choose the desk or desks to meet your particular needs. Write for catalog or, better still, see the complete line—from our lower-priced utility desks to our high-grade de luxe models—at our nearest branch store.

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The visible and inherent margin of superiority that sets CHURCH shoes apart from all others, has grown wider down through the years.

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HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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MCCALLUM HILL BLDG.	REGINA, SASK.
411 AVENUE BUILDING	SASKATOON, SASK.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

PRIVATEER, GOLD BELT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

About a couple of years ago I bought some shares of Privateer Gold Mines and have had good dividends, but now am a little dubious about leaving what is left of the capital there; also, I am quite interested in Gold Belt. Would it be a good idea to sell Privateer to buy Gold Belt?

B. H. L., Vancouver, B.C.

While the dividend policy of Privateer is likely to be more conservative this year, I would be inclined to retain the shares. In 1941, Privateer returned 16 cents a share, while Gold Belt only paid one dividend of two cents. The February payment for the former includes a bonus of one cent, but shareholders have been in-

formed not to look for the extra with the next payment.

Development at Privateer is satisfactory, but production is being reduced to treat more lower grade ore. At the end of 1940, ore reserves were sufficient for a year and a half's milling, but it is expected the declining reserves will be augmented from the neighboring Prident Gold Mines, wholly-owned subsidiary, which officials believe has the earmarks of a "major operation."

Gold Belt in the year ended March 31, 1941, had a net profit of 2.3 cents a share, and directors were hopeful that at least four cents would be paid last year, with a possibility of six, but no reason has been advanced why the second payment was not made. Production for 11 months was \$560,689, as compared with \$571,977, in the like period in 1940. Operations are reported as satisfactory.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO SEVERAL-YEAR TREND: American stocks, in our opinion, entered an accumulation area in February 1941, and have subsequently been churning in that area preparatory to eventual major advance.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: The New York stock market is currently in process of forming a base, such as those of May-to-June 1940 and February-to-May 1941, from which intermediate advance can be erected. Evidence is lacking that the period of price unsettlement currently attendant on this base formation has ended.

THE FOUR PHASES OF THE MARKET CYCLE

A cycle, or complete movement, in the stock market is characterized by four phases. There is the area of accumulation, during which the base is laid for major advance. Then, as the second phase, comes the major advance. Third is the area of distribution, or the top formation that rounds off the recovery movement and precedes major decline. Lastly comes the major decline, at the termination of which an accumulation area once more gets under way.

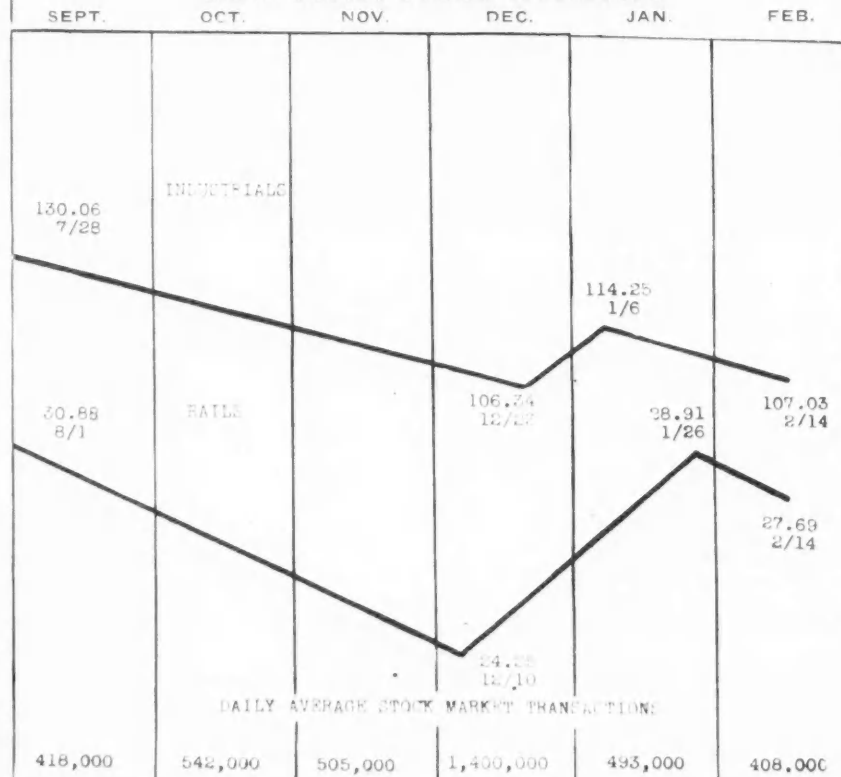
Frequently, but not in every instance, an accumulation area will terminate by a last downward drive, such as was witnessed in March 1938, carrying into new low ground. Conversely, a distribution area will often culminate, as was true in August and early September 1929, by a sharp upthrust into new high territory. In each instance the particular move gives a false appearance to the market and thus leads, so far as the general public is concerned, to a denial of the validity of the true, or reverse, trend that is witnessed shortly thereafter.

BUY IN WEAKNESS IN ACCUMULATION AREA

Market procedure conducive to the most successful results is to purchase stocks during periods of weakness in an accumulation area. Holdings should then be carried through the major advance and disposed of on periods of strength in the distribution area. This procedure of purchasing and selling is difficult in actual practice, however, because of the very bearishness that exists and is magnified by additional bursts of weakness, during the accumulation areas; by the opposite atmosphere of bullishness during the distribution areas.

There are a number of evidences, previously discussed in these forecasts, that a period of slow accumulation has been under way in the market for some months. Recent low volumes and failure of the Dow-Jones rail average to follow the industrial average below the May/June 1940 critical support points tend to reconfirm this viewpoint. Periods of weakness, such as is being currently induced by Far East developments, in view of these considerations, would seem the occasion for gradual purchase of selected stocks.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
W. F. HOUSTON, A.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake



SAVE TO WIN

To meet the demands of war we must divert expenditure from unnecessary things and save. Open a Savings Account with us, and put your savings on a systematic basis. Save according to plan and have the money ready when the government calls for it. This Corporation has been doing business in Canada since 1855.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes \$3 and up—Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed \$67,000,000.

Lake Shore Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 88

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents per share, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the sixteenth day of March, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the second day of March, 1942.

By order of the Board,

KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED
SECRETARY

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
February 16th, 1942.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Second Standard Royalties Limited

Dividend No. 13

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 1¢ has been declared upon the Preferred Shares of Second Standard Royalties Limited, payable March 16, 1942, to Shareholders of record at the close of business February 20, 1942.

By order of the Board,

Toronto, J. E. HAYWOOD,
February 14, 1942. Secretary

HOMWOOD SANITARIUM



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Address: Harvey Clare, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.

THE LONDON LETTER

What's doing in Great Britain? You can depend on P.O.D., SATURDAY NIGHT'S resident correspondent, to keep you informed and entertained all in the same breath.

The Publishers

SATURDAY NIGHT,
The Canadian Weekly

GOLD & DROSS

BRAZILIAN TRACTION

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am greatly interested in the stock of Brazilian Traction Light & Power and would like to get your opinion of it. I would like also to know if you think there are any possibilities of further dividend payments being made. Has the exchange position of Brazil which I understand is very important to this company—improved any?

L. T. B., Toronto, Ont.

Very handsomely: it was Brazil's improved exchange situation which enabled Brazilian Traction to pay a 40-cent-per-share dividend on the stock; the first such payment since July, 1938.

Brazil ended 1941 with a favorable trade balance of close to \$65,000,000, as compared with \$12,980,324 in 1940, and \$41,382,318 in 1939. The United States, under its all-out "good neighbor" policy purchased 59.94 per cent of Brazil's exports and sold 60.30 per cent of Brazil's imports. The greatest exports gains were in strategic materials to the United States: vegetable oils and waxes, hides, crystal quartz, diamonds, manganese, iron ore and cocoa.

The trade spurt outlined above has more than offset the losses due to the British blockade of Europe. Furthermore, Brazilian domestic affairs have taken a decided turn for the better and will be sustained by the closer co-operation between North and South America.

So I think you can expect continued gains in utilities operations and further improvement in exchange levels; and easing of exchange restrictions should encourage the flow of funds to this country. Estimates are that 1941 returns will better 1940's \$1.31 per share and a further gain is expected this year. As for dividends, irregular payments are likely over the medium term.

On the whole, I think the common stock has appeal as a speculation on continued improvement in Brazil's economic health.



THE WAR'S LESSON

CENTRAL PATRICIA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you tell me anything about the mining situation at Central Patricia?

G. L. C., Westmount, Que.

The situation at Central Patricia is that the grade of ore is lower, and conditions on the lowest developed levels not as favorable as formerly. In the annual report a year ago it was pointed out that the ore areas of the "B" and "C" orebodies showed some reduction in tonnage per vertical foot in the development of the lower levels, and that the grade of the "B" body was lower although that of the "C" body had improved. Interest now centres in the results which will be met with in the four new levels under development down to 2,500 feet as they will have quite

a bearing on future prospects. A larger tonnage of ore is being treated to offset the decline in grade and gross output has been a little higher although profits per ton are lower.

NORMETAL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am now in the Army and would like your advice as to whether I should sell some shares I own in Normetal. Would April be a good month to make this sale?

C. M., Norwood, Man.

I think if I were you I would retain Normetal. The tremendous demand for base metals, along with the possibility of higher metal prices, has attracted increasing attention to the base metal group and in the case of Normetal the development of better grade copper ore and larger orebodies at depth has improved the prospects for the operation.

A 150-ton addition to the mill, bringing it up to 775 tons, is being tuned in and it is considered possible that earnings this year will be about 20 cents a share or approximately double those of last year. There is also the likelihood that dividend payments will be initiated this summer. While Normetal's copper output is disposed of under government contract, the zinc concentrates are shipped to the United States, where they have the benefit of the premium of 10% on U.S. funds, as well as the improved marketing conditions there.

COCKSHUTT PLOW

Editor, Gold & Dross:

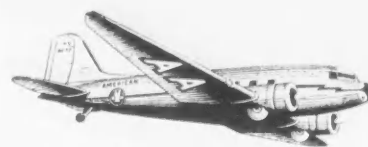
Please tell me quite frankly what you think of the common stock of Cockshutt Plow. I have been holding this stock for some time now and would like to get your opinion as to whether I should hold or sell.

P. C. C., Halifax, N.S.

Because of keen competition and burdensome taxes, I would say that the common stock of Cockshutt plow has, at this time, less than average attraction and that you might be well advised to switch to some more adaptable security.

It is more than likely that the Canadian government will hold wheat acreage down to the present reduced level and consequently the outlook for farm equipment sales is not encouraging. However, the manufacture of army truck bodies, airplane parts and shells—which has been undertaken by this company—will hold total sales at good levels.

Because of the increasing percentage of war business, narrowing operating ratios are expected and, while earnings for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1941, jumped to \$1.55 per share from the previous 12 months' 78 cents per share, further worth while improvement appears unlikely this year; especially in the light of the heavy tax burden carried by the company. Dividend payments will, I think, continue to be conservative.



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GOING	
Lv. Toronto	10:30 am
Ar. Buffalo	11:07 am
Ar. New York	1:51 pm
Lv. Toronto	1:56 pm
Ar. New York	9:20 pm
RETURNING	
Lv. New York	6:55 am
Lv. New York	7:00 am
Lv. Buffalo	9:25 am
Ar. Toronto	10:05 am
Ar. Toronto	6:10 pm

(Daylight Saving Time Shown)

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WE know the peril we face; they don't! But they will have to endure a hopeless future if we fail in our duty towards them today.

WE are not only fighting to preserve our own freedom but to perpetuate theirs. So when you buy Victory Bonds you are not only investing for your own sake but for the sake of all those near and dear to you!

BUY THE NEW VICTORY BONDS!
CHARTERED TRUST

and EXECUTOR COMPANY
TORONTO MONTREAL



"I'll Pay it Back
—Next Week—"

Unfortunately, such good intentions are seldom fulfilled. More often one defalcation leads to another, frequently accumulating very large amounts before discovery.

Defalcations represent a very real business hazard, and every employer, even though he has implicit faith in the integrity of his employees, should adopt the elementary precaution of bonding the responsible members of his staff. He need not feel, in doing so, that he is casting any slur on their honesty, because the willingness of an insurance company to bond an employee is a certificate of his good character. Do not expose your business to unnecessary hazards. Secure the preventative protection of Consolidated Fidelity and Surety Insurance.

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BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS ARE PRACTICALLY UNOBTAINABLE

THE GENERAL ACCIDENT GROUP

357 BAY ST.

TORONTO

1941—A RECORD YEAR

The Annual Report for 1941 shows substantial progress in every branch of the business, with gains under most headings the largest in years. Some of the leading features appear below:

NEW INSURANCE ISSUED - - - \$ 6,395,944.00

An Increase of 11 per cent. over 1940

TOTAL INSURANCE IN FORCE - - - \$37,693,123.00

Increase, \$3,306,155.00—the largest in ten years

TOTAL INCOME FOR YEAR - - - \$ 1,660,979.88

A Gain of 13.4 per cent. over 1940

RESERVES FOR POLICY CONTRACTS - \$ 7,417,471.00

An Increase of \$519,016.00 for the year

ASSETS, DECEMBER 31st, 1941 - - - \$ 8,644,043.42

An Increase of \$623,824.42 over 1940

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Financial Problems of Individual in Wartime

BY GEORGE GILBERT

After meeting as best he can all the compulsory demands and the voluntary obligations assumed as a result of the war, the individual is confronted with the problem of what is best to do with the remainder, if any, of his earnings in the interest of himself and of those who are dependent upon him.

Life insurance affords a solution which is worth taking into consideration. By putting the money into life insurance, the individual is not only making provision for the future financial independence of himself and his dependents but is also assisting in Canada's war effort, as the premiums he pays are invested mostly in War Bonds.

ance offers, because it reverses the usual process of investment, so to speak, in that you secure at once a proprietary interest in the principal by the payment of a moderate rate of interest on it, whereas in the purchase of a bond you part with the principal in order to secure the interest yield.

Life Value

Let us consider the case of a business or professional man, age 35 or 40, with an annual income of around \$10,000, a wife and two children, and who owns a home for which he paid \$15,000 on which there is a mortgage of \$6,000 or so. Living expenses absorb about \$8,000 of his income. He has a savings bank account of \$2,000 and stocks and bonds worth, at present quotations, say \$5,000. He carries \$10,000 of ordinary life insurance payable in a lump sum to his wife.

It is apparent that the economic life value of such a man to himself and his family in dollars and cents is around \$100,000, while the present net value of his estate is \$26,000, leaving \$74,000 in estate value to be created in some way, as the income from such an amount will be required either by himself on retirement, or by his family if he should not live out the usual life span.

For a present annual outlay of around four per cent of the principal sum he can secure an insurance policy which will mature for \$74,000 at age 65 or prior death, with a disability clause on \$50,000 providing for waiver of premium payments and a monthly income in case he is permanently disabled before reaching that age.

This would give him, outside of his home, an approximate estate of about \$90,000. Under a property and life insurance trust agreement, he could arrange to have \$11,000 of his insurance paid in a lump sum, \$5,000 to be used to pay taxes, expenses of last illness, burial costs, debts, etc., and \$6,000 to be used to pay off mortgage on home.

Trust Agreement

There would thus be left a fund of \$79,000, and it could be stipulated in the agreement that it be used to provide a monthly income of about \$325 for his wife until the children are ready for college, when it could be directed that each child may have \$75 or \$100 per month for the four years of college training or for a longer period if they should take up special work. The wife should have the

privilege of drawing on the principal to a certain extent in case of sickness or emergencies.

It could also be arranged under the trust agreement that after the children have finished their college course, all that remains of the fund over \$50,000 should be divided equally among the children, or held in trust for them until they reach a certain

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age, the interest only being paid in the meantime. The wife's share, \$50,000, should be held intact and interest paid until she reaches age 55, when she should have the privilege of taking a life annuity, or, if she desires, of taking only the interest and of passing the principal on to the children at her death.

Should the insured himself survive until age 65, he will have more than \$74,000 in cash, which would provide a life annuity of about \$7,000 per year, or a joint and last survivorship annuity for himself and his wife of approximately \$6,000 per year, in which event both he and his wife would be provided for as long as they lived.

Insurance Secure

Some of the considerations which have prompted many persons to adopt the life insurance method of building an estate in preference to stocks, bonds, and other securities may be roughly summarized as follows: They realize that they have to live for a lengthy period in order to complete their plan by way of stocks and other securities, and should they die they cannot foretell what their securities will be worth when they reach age 65. They may need some ready cash when they reach that age and, if their securities are down at that time, they will suffer a loss. Over a period of years some of their securities may become worthless, or at least stop yielding any return. On the other hand, they know that the life insurance company will pay the amount of their insurance in full regardless of the condition of the security market.

They also know that if they should die the day after they take out the insurance, the money will be paid to their beneficiaries as stipulated in the contract without deduction or abatement. When they stop to think of it, they realize that the life insurance plan guarantees steady estate appreciation. In other words, the asset or cash value of their insurance estate steadily increases year by year with absolute certainty. With regard to other securities, who can tell whether they will be up or down ten or fifteen years hence?



Members of the French Legion which is fighting with the Germans in Russia take an oath of loyalty to Adolph on the sword of the Nazi officer at the left. Notice that the men are dressed in German uniforms and are giving the Nazi salute. Spain, too, has a volunteer corps complete with medical staff fighting on the Eastern Front for Hitler.

INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

I was interested in an article on Japanese Insurance Business appearing in a recent issue. Can you inform me what the position is in Japan with regard to marine war risks? Does the Government assume any of these risks?

—B. E. L., Vancouver, B.C.

According to my information, in November, 1939, the Japanese Government instituted a marine war risk guarantee scheme, under which it guaranteed Japanese marine underwriting companies against losses sustained on war account to an aggregate sum of 10,000,000 yen, in return for which the companies were obligated to charge official premium rates, limit acquisition cost to 10 per cent, and to pass over to the Government 90 per cent of the profit realized.

In May, 1940, this scheme was replaced by a Government reinsurance plan, under which the Government accepted by way of treaty with each individual company 90 per cent of its marine war risk commitments. Foreign insurance companies were excluded from participation in this plan. Later, at the suggestion or order of the Government, a Japanese reinsurance company was formed with a capital of 50,000,000 yen, all subscribed by Japanese insurance companies. It was made compulsory for the direct writing companies to reinsure in the new company 10 per cent of commitments, and also a large share of the remaining surplus after deducting net retention, the Government acting to a certain extent as reinsurer of the reinsurance company.

Editor, About Insurance:

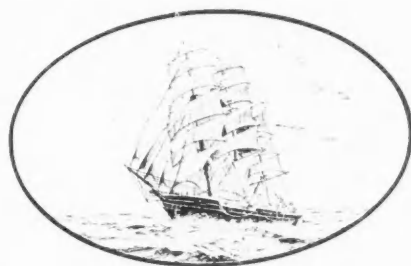
I am told that when once a man makes his wife the beneficiary under a life insurance policy, he cannot change the beneficiary to any other person without her consent, and that the insurance company has to have evidence of her consent before it will pay a claim when such a change has been made. I was always under the impression that a person had the right to change his beneficiary from one member of the preferred class of beneficiaries to another member of the same class.

—S. K. M., Hamilton, Ont.

A person has the right to change the beneficiary under his policy from one preferred beneficiary to another preferred beneficiary without obtaining the consent of anyone. As children are preferred beneficiaries, a man is accordingly entitled to make his son or daughter the beneficiary instead of his wife. This may be done by filing a declaration of the change with the insurance company, or by a last will.

Highlights of Economical's History

IN AN EXCEPTIONALLY well-designed and illustrated brochure, the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company, one of Canada's oldest established and staunch insurance institutions, presents some of the highlights in its history of seventy years. The series of incidents related, starting with the first general meeting in 1871 in the town of Berlin, Ont., at which it was decided to form the company, are enhanced by the accompanying illustrations, including facsimiles of early documents, signatures from the original minute book, and the first policy issued. While the Economical had its beginning as a small local fire insurance company, it was eventually incorporated as a Dominion company in 1936, and at the present time only four of its 350 competitors have a larger surplus and only nine have greater assets.



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ROBERT LYNCH STAILING, Manager for Canada

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

FIXED low prices for copper, lead, and zinc following the outbreak of war against Germany may well prove to have been one of the tragic errors in the fight against the world enemy. The prices established were so low as to render profitable operations difficult in many instances and thereby place barriers in the way of new producers being brought in. With the prices fixed at a level which did little more than pay for the mere cost of production, the door was left open for Italy and particularly Japan to secure the metal in shiploads in this country at a price possibly lower than had those countries themselves been operating the mines within their own borders.

Had the prices for base metals been allowed to rise about 30 per cent at the outbreak of war the output would have soared rapidly. The Italians and the Japanese would have been able to secure smaller quantities for their money, and greater quantities would have accumulated for the

What the Mines Are Doing

BY J. A. McRAE

use of the United Nations. Not only this, but in the opening years of the war the army of available workmen would have been much greater than at present. This should have been foreseen. It was foreseen. The facts were publicized in SATURDAY NIGHT. Yet in spite of every plea the tragic error has continued still sapping the energy and resourcefulness of this nation. Fortunately, in recent weeks, Washington has shown symptoms of being cognizant of the blunder and is displaying a tendency to secure the vital metals, no matter what the price. Meantime, however, Ottawa is seemingly content to make noises not unlike those of an overtired sleeper.

La Luz Mines, controlled by Ventures, Ltd., and Sudbury Basin Mines is now producing approximately

\$250,000 a month. This compares with an output of \$2,553,875 for the full fiscal year ended Sept. 30th, or a rate of some \$210,000 monthly. In the fiscal year referred to the net profits amounted to \$1,196,718 after allowing for taxes, depreciation and deferred development, or a rate of over 88 cents per share. The outlook is that current profits are at a rate of approximately \$1 per share annually.

Ventures Ltd., holds around 700,000 shares of La Luz Mines and is therefore in line for profits of around \$700,000 a year from that source.

Sudbury Basin Mines owns around 300,000 shares of La Luz Mines and is standing in line for profits of around \$300,000 a year from that

source. The combined profits looming up for Sudbury Basin Mines from both La Luz and from its 1,200,000-share holding of Falconbridge Nickel Mines appears to be over \$600,000 or some 35 cents per share annually on the issued stock of Sudbury Basin.

The mining fraternity of Canada, from coast to coast, is mourning the passing of Joseph E. Errington who died recently in Toronto. Few mining men were as well and favorably known throughout the Dominion. None were more capable and of superior vision. It was a characteristic of Mr. Errington that his sense of humor was irrepressible. In moments of unusual seriousness he was frequently heard to preface his declarations with this observation: "No foolin', boys," and then proceed with what he had to say. Now, in these

hours after his passing, the mining fraternity as a body calls out with one voice: "No foolin', Joe, we miss you; not alone for your dynamic force in opening our rich new wilderness,—but, also, for the happiness and kindness you so frequently planted in the hearts of your multitude of friends."

Mic-Mac Mines in Bousquet township in Quebec province is proceeding with operations calculated to bring the mine into production within the next ninety days. An output of possibly 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 lbs. of copper annually is expected. In addition to this will be an estimated output of about \$2,000 per day in gold from a plant of 500 tons daily capacity. The new enterprise is being financed by the United States Smelting, Mining, and Refining Company.

The Ontario Prospectors' and Developers' Association has gone definitely on record in opposition to a proposed amendment to the Assessment Act of Ontario. The proposed amendments have been initiated by representatives of the township of Tisdale in the Porcupine gold area.

Copper consumption in the United States has risen to 125,000 tons per month, compared with 60,000 to 65,000 tons in prosperous peace times. "Marginal Mines" have been receiving 17 cents a pound for their copper output since February 1. With this bonus having been initiated in the United States there is a strong suggestion from Washington that the bonus may be also offered to producers in other countries. This would be a powerful stimulant to mines in Canada which are unable to work economically with copper at 11 to 12 cents per lb., but which could turn out large quantities of copper if paid 17 cents per lb. Similar consideration is pending for the producers of zinc and lead.

Mining companies in Canada declared \$7,186,246 in dividends during the first two months of 1942, down \$1,096,141 from the the corresponding period of 1941. There were 29 dividend-payers in the opening months of 1942 compared with 28 in the first two months of 1941.

The mines of the province of Quebec produced \$41,712,594 in gold during 1941, an increase of \$2,543,000 above the 1940 record. Noranda Mines was the outstanding leader among gold producers in Quebec in 1941, this enterprise alone accounting for \$9,976,775 in gold in addition to producing a still greater value in copper.

Pamour Porcupine Mines produced \$2,577,117 in gold during 1941 from 559,528 tons of ore. This compared with an output of \$2,729,365 in 1940. Grade of ore declined to \$4.61 per ton compared with \$4.74 in the preceding year.

Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co. in British Columbia produced \$171,979 during the first month of 1942. This compared with \$136,213 in December and \$145,183 in January 1941. Grade of ore rose to \$15.75 per ton thereby accounting for the increase in output.

The new west orebody of Malartic Gold Fields has an indicated 500,000 to 600,000 tons of ore in each 100 ft. depth. This suggests a mine of unusual size in the making. Wartime regulations have placed restraint on the rate of development, but, whether fast or whether slow in materializing, the outlook is that an enterprise of unusual importance is in the making.

Wright-Hargreaves Mines will pay its regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share payable April 1. In recent years the company has also distributed bonuses to make total annual disbursements of 70 cents per share. So far this year no bonus has been announced, pending recovery from the effects of the labor strike which ended last week.

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